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U. S. Gains in Americas Stir Japanese Action; Farm Slum Aid Approved

The World's Day—At a Glance
March 15, 1940

Japan's $2,427,000,000 Budget Passed

TOKYO (AP)—The newspaper Myako reported today that Japanese diplomats in Central and South America have proposed that they confer in Washington for the purpose of mapping a campaign to combat United States commercial advances in Latin America. The paper said the diplomats reported United States trade making long strides in Latin America at the expense of Japanese interests since the outbreak of the European war and recession of German competition.

TOKYO (AP)—Approval by the House of Peers today completed adoption of Japan's record General Budget of 10,360,000,000 yen (about $2,427,657,000) for 1940. Sixty-five per cent of the total is allotted to the fighting forces.

In Washington: Farm Housing Plan Approved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt approved today the first large-scale Federal housing project designed to provide the country's lowest-income farm workers with homes renting for less than $1 a week. [Details: Page 7.]

As the country approaches the deadline tonight by which Federal income tax returns must be filed, estimates reveal that only about 3,500,000 persons—or one voting citizen in 15—will file any Federal tax return, that with the Government disbursing about $9,000,000,000 this fiscal year an overwhelming majority of voters will experience no direct tax from the Federal Government. [Details: Page 1.]

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson revealed in press conference that he was going to investigate charges brought against the Federal Bureau of Investigation headed by J. Edgar Hoover for alleged high-handed methods used in "getting their men." [Details: Page 1.]

By the Associated Press

A proposal to investigate the transfer of airline terminals from Newark, N. J., to New York's new $40,000,000 airport at North Beach was blocked today by a Senate Commerce subcommittee.

Jacob Raisin and World Tourists, Inc., of New York, of which Mr. Raisin is the sole stockholder, have pleaded guilty in District Court to failure to register as agents of Soviet Russia. Mr. Raisin was fined $500, given a suspended sentence of four months to one year, and placed on probation. The corporation was fined $500, the fine being suspended.

Oklahoma Court Bolsters Military Rule at Dam

DISNEY, Okla. (AP)—Gov. Leon C. Phillips bolstered his military rule over Grand River Dam today with a court order temporarily restraining the dam authority from completing the $20,000,000 power project. The petition for injunction set at $889,275 the damages asked by the State of the Federal Government for roads and bridges to be inundated.

Mexican Longshoremen Call 24-Hour Strike

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—A 24-hour strike was declared today in all Mexican ports as a protest against a new law requiring longshoremen's unions to be organized into co-operative groups. Workers contend the law affects their rights under labor legislation which provides minimum wages, indemnification, and other social benefits.

Mexico City Has First Snow in Over 30 Years

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Mexico City residents rubbed their eyes last night when the first snow fell here in more than 30 years. Records show the last snow fell on Jan. 19, 1906.

San Francisco Police Investigate Ship Fires

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Four fires in holds of loaded ships in San Francisco Harbor during the past month sent authorities today on a hunt for an arsonist. The latest blaze was a $10,000 one in cargo aboard the coastwise freighter Astoria. Fire Marshal Frank Kelly said there was no evidence the Astoria fire was started by accident.

Welles to See King Victor, Duce, Count Ciano

ROME (AP)—United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles has appointments to see King Victor Emmanuel, Premier Mussolini, and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano tomorrow.

Japan Declines Bid to Olympic Games

TOKYO (AP)—Japan, because of the war with China, decided today it would not participate in the 1940 Olympic Games even if they are held, possibly in Helsingfors. The decision was reached by the Japanese Organizing Committee. For the same reason Japan withdrew its invitation to hold the games in Tokyo.

War Summary: Finland Seeks Homes for 460,000

Finland looked for new homes for an estimated 460,000 refugees as the homeless and jobless in the country were swelled by 100,000, fleeing from territories which have been ceded to the Soviets. [Details: Page 5.]

German pressure caused Norway and Sweden to refuse passage of Allied troops to aid Finland, the Norwegian Foreign Minister declared. Negotiations for a "Scandinavian defense bloc" meanwhile continued. [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

An economic bloc embracing Germany, Russia, and Italy and certain smaller nations is reported to have been proposed in the German-Italian talks in Rome over the week end. Arrangements already are announced for sale of German coal to Italy to be shipped by rail in order to avoid the British blockade. Germany also is reported to have obtained from Russia a guarantee of Rumania's frontiers as a means of including Rumania in the bloc. [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

Scuttling of the 7,414-ton German freighter La Coruna ended an apparent attempt to evade the British blockade by navigating close to Norway's coast. A British warship, which intercepted the vessel, picked up the crew of 60 and sank the burning ship with shell-fire.

A damaged trawler, pushed beyond its ordinary speed capacity, succeeded in overtaking and sinking a U-boat in a 17-hour running battle. Known sea warfare losses of all nations reached a total of at least 1,585,632 tons. [Details: Page 5.]

A war loan of £300,000,000 in Britain was oversubscribed, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced.

A. T. & T. to Cut Distance Rates

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission announced today that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company had agreed to reduce long-distance telephone rates about $5,500,000 annually.

The Commission said the reductions resulted from "conferences and negotiations" which it initiated with the company.

The reductions will apply on calls of 420 miles or more with a sliding scale of increasing reductions for longer calls.

An example of the reductions: the station-to-station day rate between San Francisco and New York will be reduced from $6.50 to $4.

The reduced rates will become effective May 1.

Dewey Is to Speak In Hollywood Bowl

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, will be guest and principal speaker at the statewide convention of the California Republican Assembly in Los Angeles in April, it was announced by J. Russel Sprague, Manager of Mr. Dewey's campaign for the Republican nomination for President, today.

Mr. Dewey will speak before the Assembly convention in the Hollywood Bowl on April 20, Mr. Sprague said, adding that his address will be carried over a nationwide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System from 7:15 to 7:45 p. m. Pacific standard time.

Mr. Dewey has received hundreds of invitations to speak from all sections of the country, Mr. Sprague revealed.

Invisible Taxes Are Linked To U. S. Spending

Comparatively few feel Federal taxes — Many apply pressure for more appropriations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—How can the Federal budget be brought into balance?

What can be done about the fact that most citizens directly see the effects of spending but only indirectly feel the consequences of taxation?

How can the unorganized pressures for more economy in government ever be made to catch up with organized pressures for more appropriations by government?

Fresh light on answers to these questions which are concerning every member of Congress who is trying to bring the budget under control is provided today in the first estimates of the total number of 1940 United States income taxpayers. The significant figures are these:

A Federal personal income tax will be paid this year by only about 3,500,000 persons.

One In 15 Need File

Related to the total population of the country, this means that there are 38 times as many persons of all ages who do not pay a Federal income tax as do, and that only one voting citizen in 15 need file any Federal tax return at all.

Thus these figures bring into focus one of the principal barriers to Congressional action in the direction of more orderly Federal financing. That barrier is best described as visible spending and invisible taxing. It is a condition created by the fact, vividly illustrated by current income tax returns, that an overwhelming majority of voters—at least 15 to one—experience no direct tax from the Federal Government. Consequently, the Federal Government is in the position of spending open-handedly the revenue which it acquires with the taxpayers hardly realizing it.

This is a basic weakness of Federal financing with which Congress is confronted. The 1940 budget is a concrete illustration. This year, for example, the Government is disbursing about $9,000,000,000. Little more than $2,000,000,000 of this amount will be received from income and estate taxes and approximately another

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

New Campaign to End Pari-Mutuels Is Opened

Law declared economically unsound as business, civic and religious leaders join in movement.

"Business, civic and religious leaders of all faiths in the Commonwealth are of the opinion that pari-mutuel gambling is economically unsound, civically disastrous and morally corrupt," Mrs. Eleanor Johnson, Executive Secretary of the new Citizens' Committee of Massachusetts, formed to bring about the repeal of the pari-mutuel betting laws, declared today in an interview at the Boston Y. W. C. A., while attending a meeting of the Boston City Federation.

Mrs. Johnson was present at a discussion of the pari-mutuel system, which was conducted by Adrian L. Potter of Springfield, member of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce and of the Committee of 100, which conducted the campaign in 1938 that resulted in the elimination of horse and dog racing from the Springfield area, and by Frank Ryan, former press agent for the Harvard Athletic Association and now connected with Suffolk Downs.

Mrs. Johnson said the purpose of the Citizens' Committee, which filed incorporation papers yesterday and counts among its sponsors Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University, will be to conduct an educational campaign to insure elimination of the betting system when it automatically comes up on the ballot again in 1942.

"This organization will be State-wide," said Mrs. Johnson, "with these interests organized in every county for the purpose of conducting an educational program to inform the citizens of the Commonwealth with regard to the effects of pari-mutuel betting.

"Careful analysis of the vote

(Continued on Page 14, Column 8)

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Eleanor Johnson

Executive Secretary of the newly formed Citizens Committee of Massachusetts, being incorporated to seek repeal of the pari-mutuel betting laws.

Jackson to Sift Charges Of G-Men's 'Third Degree'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—Attorney General Robert H. Jackson is being deluged with protests against the high-handed methods allegedly employed by Chief G-Man J. Edgar Hoover in "gettting his man."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, over which Mr. Hoover presides, is a division of the Department of Justice, but several Attorneys General have found it easier to give Mr. Hoover a free hand in pronouncing policy and running his Bureau than to cross him.

With the accession of Mr. Jackson to the Attorney Generalship, a new attack on Mr. Hoover has been launched by liberals who charge his methods in "taking glamor from the criminal and giving it to the G-Men sometimes have violated the civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution."

Specific cause of complaint was "third degree" treatment G-Men allegedly had given 16 persons arrested in Detroit for violating Federal law by enlisting volunteers for the Spanish Loyalist Army.

Senator George W. Norris, outstanding Senate liberal, wrote the letter of protest to the Attorney General.

As soon as Senator Norris' letter appeared in print, it reminded a lot of other people they had complaints to make against Mr. Hoover.

The Civil Service Commission remembered its old feud with Mr. Hoover over his refusal of its examination and selective services on the ground that he can get better equipped G-men and keep his staff freer from politics than he could if he worked through the civil service.

The issue as to whether wire tapping is a proper method of obtaining evidence was revived.

Mr. Hoover's pronouncement that there is no place in this country for "parlor pinks" was compared with statements from Attorney General Jackson and former Attorney General Frank Murphy that there would be no Department of Justice prosecutions for political opinions while they were in office.

Mr. Hoover's winter in Miami, Fla., his facility for timing publicity, his yearly trips to Hollywood, Calif., in behalf of anti-crime movies, his fondness for night clubs, have all been brought up and discussed, whether they had any bearing on the real issue or not.

Roosevelt Grants Census Sop, Brands Tobey Move as 'Revolt'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—The Roosevelt Administration today offered a concession to thousands of persons who have protested against census questions on income, but not without a parting shot at the man who led the revolt.

Through his secretary, President Roosevelt attacked Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire—though not by name—as the first Senator to openly advise the American people "to violate the law."

At the Census Bureau, meanwhile, a plan was devised by which persons who are unwilling to tell census enumerators the amount of their salaries, can forward the information anonymously to Washington.

This concession, announced by Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, is offered in the hope of ending protests over census 'snooping" and enabling the Census Bureau to obtain the income data that economists maintain is necessary for intelligent analysis of unemployment.

In Sealed Envelope

Heads of a household who object to divulging income figures asked for on the census schedule will be handed a special blank on which they can write the figures, seal in a franked envelope without signing, and hand to the enumerator who will mail it to the Census Bureau in Washington.

Had the President been able to meet the press today, he would, according to his Press Secretary Stephen Early, have said:

"For the first time in his knowledge a United States Senator has openly advised the American people to violate the law and holds himself out as the one person who will not answer the two income questions when he knows full well that an answer would be unnecessary since the enumerator would know that he earns more than $5,000 and that the only answer necessary would be that he earns '$5,000 plus' a year."

Mr. Early was referring to a radio speech made by Senator Tobey on March 9 in which he told the public: "If you stand upon your Constitutional rights and refuse to answer the questions which violate your right of privacy, as guaranteed under the Constitution, you will have plenty of company."

Refuse to Answer

The Senator went on to say that "Congressman Reed of New York and Senator Clark of Missouri have both publicly expressed their intention to refuse to answer such questions and I shall do the same."

Republican lawyers testified before a Senate committee that they believed persons who refused to answer the income questions would be within their legal rights because such questions were not pertinent to a census on "employment and population" authorized by Congress.

Senator Tobey's resolution to place the Senate on record against the income questions has been approved by the Senate Commerce Committee and is waiting action by the Senate.

Whether he and objectors sponsoring a similar resolution in the House would be satisfied with the compromise remains to be seen, but indications are that they will continue to advocate removal of the questions from the schedule.

Mr. Early said the President believes the income questions, "indorsed and requested by a wide range of citizens and organizations," are needed "to develop information on mass-buying power and unemployment."

On With the Job
"Humor in the World Crisis"
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Connolly Evidence All In As Final Pleas Are Planned

Evidence was finished today in the bribery and conspiracy trial of John Patrick Connolly, ex-Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court, and William T. Conway of Dorchester. It was the eleventh day of the trial.

Hearings on motions on points of law brought by the defense counsel were begun before Judge George F. Leary in the judge's chambers this afternoon, after the jury had been dismissed until tomorrow morning. This occurred after Herbert F. Callahan, counsel for Mr. Conway, had rested his case at noon. Mr. Connolly's attorney rested yesterday.

Arguments before the jury are scheduled for tomorrow and the attorneys hoped the case might reach the jury late tomorrow or Monday.

At the conclusion of the testimony today, Judge Leary announced that he had reconsidered his ruling in which he struck from the record Mr. Connolly's remark that he "resigned to save District Attorney Foley and Attorney General Paul A. Dever from being dragged into the case and libeled and scandalized."

This remark is now part of the record to be considered by the jury.

Daniel H. Coakley, member of the Governor's Council from Boston and prominent Democratic political figure, took the stand this morning and corroborated Mr. Conway's testimony of yesterday that Mr. Coakley had lent him $450 during the 1936 campaign of Mr. Connolly for Clerk of Court.

Mr. Coakley testified to two loans of $300 and $150, both in cash and said he was paid back in cash in January or February of 1937.

Mr. Conway's attorney asked the witness if he knew his client's reputation for honesty, integrity, truth, and veracity, and Mr. Coakley replied that he knew Mr. Conway's reputation and it was good.

Similar loans to Mr. Conway in 1936 were testified to by James Purcell, Boston restaurateur; Edward J. Dooley, South Boston horse trader; and James J. Powers, retired Navy man from Charlestown. Mr. Purcell said his loans were between $900 and $1,000. Mr.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Goats to Cut Swath for Water

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 15 (AP)—Army engineers have it all figured out—they'll buy 6,300 goats to help keep the Mississippi River away from New Orleans' doorsteps in flood-time.

The War Department is advertising for bids on the goats, which will be placed on a 3,000-acre tract used in diverting flood waters from the Mississippi around New Orleans into Lake Pontchartrain and the Gulf of Mexico. The goats will be required only to eat grass that would retard the flow of water through a spillway.

Defense Pact Explored By Northern Bloc

Norwegian leader visits Sweden—Approach to question is marked by caution.

STOCKHOLM, March 15 (AP)—The first definite step in negotiations toward a possible northern defense alliance was seen today in the arrival here of C. J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Storting.

Observers expressed belief that Mr. Hambro would establish his first contacts with Swedish political leaders on the question of whether such an alliance would be feasible.

These sources said military staff conversations would follow to consider important changes in Scandinavian defense policy which would be involved.

In Oslo, Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht today issued a statement in which he emphasized that Norway so far has pledged itself to nothing beyond a willingness to discuss the possibility of a pact.

No Draft Prepared

"So far as I know there exists at present no draft or detailed working out of plans," Mr. Koht said.

"I can, however, well appreciate the different conditions which may make it desirable to take the program up for earnest consideration."

The Foreign Minister denied that the matter was "aired before the Finnish delegation went to Moscow," and said:

"If negotiations have been conducted earlier about this question—that is, during the Finnish-Russian war—the Norwegian Government has not participated in such negotiations."

Reservations Expected

Opposition is voiced to any alliance or definite commitment binding Sweden and Norway to give Finland direct military aid, but some form of precautionary action generally is expected.

In both Sweden and Norway anxiety is felt that Finland might within a few months face a problem like that of Czechoslovakia, bringing a potential Russian threat to the borders of the northern kingdoms.

With Finland's attitude clear-cut regarding the desire for a pact, the burden of the decision appeared to rest in Stockholm and Oslo, with a formal conference regarded probable in the near future.

The main question today seemed to be: Will the three countries simply ignore or can they circumvent Article Three of the Russian-Finnish Peace Treaty with its prohibition of alliances directed against either contracting party?

Clarification Sought

Unconfirmed reports circulated that Sweden had asked Moscow for clarification of certain points of the Treaty, especially the provisions for Russian transport privileges across Finland.

Informed quarters pointed out that a three-power alliance would eliminate any difficulties in the path of future outside help to Finland.

There is a growing belief here that Swedish fears that Germany would object to a northern defense alliance—which may have been an important factor in the past—no longer apply.

Informed quarters believed Germany now would object only if the alliance could be regarded as a camouflaged move by the Western Powers.

Finns march again—from Red rule: Page 5.

Nazis in Moves To Win Balkans, Italy and Turkey

Von Ribbentrop speeds wide diplomatic campaign on neutrals—Guarantees rumored.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 15—German diplomacy is moving swiftly—now that the Finnish war is over—to strengthen the Reich's position in the Balkans.

Neutral nations, Germany's diplomats apparently believe, have been reduced to a ductile mood by the dictators' "success" in the North.

The Reich is seizing the strategic moment while the neutrals feel the increased opportunity for Russo-German pressure east of the Rhine.

Berlin's purpose is to eliminate the possibility of Allied military intervention in Rumania or Caucasia—in fact anywhere other than on the Western Front.

Reports from many Balkan capitals and from Rome and Turkey indicate that the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, is following up the Russo-Finnish peace with a diplomatic "cash and carry" policy, which, whatever it achieves, certainly lacks nothing in a comprehensive nature.

Lightning Diplomacy

Reliable reports indicate that Herr von Ribbentop aims with lightning rapidity to win Italian co-operation with Germany and Russia, and through nonaggression pacts between Russia and Rumania and between Russia and Turkey, to "liberate" the Balkans from French-British aggressive designs.

In so doing Germany would be not only eliminating the possibility of a military attack from the rear, but also assuring itself of valuable supplies of certain foodstuffs and raw materials which would help it to face up better to the Allied blockade.

Recently authoritative German statements to the effect that "Southeastern Europe is facing new developments similar to those which have occurred in Northern Europe, and in which Rumania is cast for a special role" coupled with the statement that "this week may witness two major political events, which will change the whole complexion of the war and insure its being localized on the Western Front" indicate the high hopes which the Reich sets upon the negotiations now proceeding.

German pressure upon Rumania to become an important center for supplying Germany's needs, especially in oil-bearing plants, has borne fruit to the extent that Rumania on March 14 conceded the Reich's demand to demobilize 750,000 soldiers to work on the land.

Another event pointing in the same direction is the decision of King Carol to offer freedom to 800 members of the pro-Nazi Iron Guard, now in prison on charges of complicity in terroristic acts in 1938, on condition that they pledge allegiance to the King and join the National Rebirth Front, the only legal political party.

These will sow 25,000,000 acres which had been left untilled earlier because the peasants had been called to the colors. Germany dictates that these crops shall be oleaginous plants.

Proffer of Frontier Pact?

Germany also appears to have changed its tactics toward Rumania, for whereas earlier pressure was exerted through threats of military might, now it is being exerted through an effort to win over Rumania through an endeavor to get Russia to guarantee the Rumanian frontiers in the form of a new Russo-Rumanian nonaggression pact.

This would relieve Bucharest of anxiety for the future of Bessarabia, which it always feared that Russia would one day seize.

Inquiries here in London fail to elicit any confirmation of the report on such a pact, though it is clear that the presence of the Rumanian Minister to London, Victor Tilea, in Bucharest is connected with attempts to define Rumania's position between the Allies and Germany more clearly.

Whether it is the result of Herr von Ribbentrop's visit to Rome or Premier Benito Mussolini's deductions from the end of the Finnish war, or both, there is a well-grounded opinion that Italy is at least contemplating changing its outlook toward the Balkan issues.

Turkey No Longer Interests

The new Rome policy would, it is assumed, abandon the former idea of co-operation with Turkey for protecting the Balkans against oppression, and draw Italy into the Russo-German orbit.

Whether that is simply German propaganda, time alone can show, but it is significant that Italy now appears to have little desire to continue negotiations with Turkey on the future of the Balkans.

Simultaneously Germany expects that Russia will exert all it's influence to draw Turkey away from its alliance with France and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Reich faces want of oil: Page 4.

By a Staff Artist

How Italy Gets Nazi Coal (top) and How Allies Block It by Sea

Britain mobilizes cash against Nazi Balkan bloc: Page 5.

U. S. Inquiry Halts Allied Plane Buying

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Negotations by the French and British for the purchase of additional thousands of American warplanes suddenly were suspended today. The move was believed to be connected with the forthcoming congressional inquiry into the sale of airplanes to European belligerents. The suspension in conversations was understood not to apply to reorders for airplanes already released for export.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—The United States has increased greatly its exports to Great Britain and perhaps has doubled those to France during the past few months with war materials playing only a small minor role, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced today.

In discussing the present status of American commercial relations with the Allies, the Secretary said that conversations were continually under way with the new British and French economic advisers to their embassies, Frank Ashton-Gwatkin and Prof. Charles Rist, and that progress was being made.

At the same time, the British Embassy announced that Great Britain has decided to suspend indefinitely imports of canned and bottled fruits from this country in an effort to conserve its dollar exchange and to save shipping space.

The Embassy added that the measure was not intended as a permanent diversion of trade and that it had been made possible by the accumulation of large reserves of canned and bottled fruits. The Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador here, said discussions were under way "with a view to mitigating the fullest effects of the measures which the British Government are compelled to take for war reasons."

Announcements of both Secretary Hull and Lord Lothian were greeted in the State Department as helping it in its fight to preserve its reciprocal trade agreements program. Following an earlier notice that Britain was saving its dollar exchange by buying agricultural goods in other countries, the notice as to the canned and bottled fruits raised a storm of protest among those opposing the trade treaties. It is held that progress in he United States-Allied commercial talks will help stem this opposition.

New Deal Ties to Labor Re-examined in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15 — President Roosevelt will oppose the changes in the National Labor Relations Act sponsored by the majority of the Special House (Smith) Committee investigating the Wagner Act, in the opinion of practically all Congressmen who can be persuaded to make off-the-record comments on the subject.

With this opposition taken for granted, observers are reappraising the situation in the light of the specific proposals offered by the Smith Committee. At the same time the New Deal's relationships to the two factions of organized labor, and particularly to John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in the face of the forthcoming election, are being examined.

It will be only a matter of time before Mr. Roosevelt comments directly on the subject it is believed here. He has conferred with Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee which introduced its recommended changes by a 3 to 2 vote; he has talked with Representative Mary Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the regular House Labor Committee which now has the proposals under consideration. He has made no public comment in answers to the press, but his views were expressed, it is believed, by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, on the floor of the Senate this week, attacking the Smith proposals as too drastic.

Now comes the American Federation of Labor which originally proposed changes in the Wagner Act, to agree in effect with the C. I. O. that the Smith recommendations are unacceptable. They "strike in a destructive way at vital, fundamental principles of the Labor Relations Act," a formal statement issued here by William Green says.

Some Changes "Practical"

On the other hand, some of the changes advocated by the Committee, he says, are "practical and constructive" and he comments that the Federation's charge of "maladministration" has been "clearly established." He also agrees that the need of "constructive amendments had been made clear" and goes further to declare it the "duty" of Congress "to take such action as the facts warrant and demand in order to prevent the NLRB from continuing its biased and prejudiced administration of the LRA."

"It seems inconceivable that Congress should fail to discharge its duty in this respect. Failure to act at this session may result in future moves to destroy or repeal the entire act."

But while Mr. Green remains as insistent as ever for changes in the law's administration, he draws a clear distinction between his chances and those of the Smith Committee.

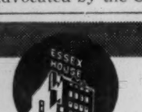
Furthermore, a branch of the A. F. of L., the International Association of Machinists, through H. W. Brown, its President, went much further than Mr. Green in condemning the Smith proposals altogether as likely to "nullify Labor's rights and curb the power of the Board to act in Labor's behalf."

Hillman an Intermediary

There thus appears to be substantial agreement by either side in the divided labor world against the Smith proposals, in which the New Deal shares, and its political task of avoiding antagonizing either side is correspondingly simplified. But Mr. Roosevelt's problem with C. I. O. Leader Lewis still remains. An intermediary is Sidney Hillman, New Dealer, head of a big union and second-in-command of the C. I. O.

Wide reports of a Lewis-Hillman rift have been circulated subsequent to the Lewis attack on a possible Roosevelt third-term candidacy. Mr. Hillman is also represented as more eager for a peace pact with the A. F. of L. than is Mr. Lewis.

At the present time the politics of the confused situation seem to be that the Republicans are happy over the prospect of making the Labor Board a campaign issue in any event; the New Dealers are moving in the direction of mild amendments to the Act which will (a) keep the A. F. of L. in line, (b) undercut some of the criticism of the Wagner Act, and yet (c) not go so far as to alienate the C. I. O. It is a delicate problem and probably accounts for Mr. Roosevelt's failure to make a public statement to date.



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And Scenes Like These Come Into View

At left an Indian Chief proudly displays his long silver conchos and other colorful attire as he sounds the tom-tom signaling his men to start their dance in the Inter-Tribal Ceremonial held annually at Gallup, New Mexico. At upper right is the new Swedish liner Stockholm soon to ply the Atlantic. At right below are two happy Hawaiian girls well decorated with leis.

New Mexico Hails Its Quadricentennial

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

While New Mexico wasn't admitted to the Union until 1912 it has enjoyed a long and colorful existence. It was in 1540 that the Spanish explorer, Francisco Vasquez Coronado marched into the territory, then inhabited by Indians, and conquered for his people a number of towns. Since Coronado's conquest this region has grown steadily in prominence. During the past decade it has found favor with thousands of tourists from far and wide. This year New Mexico will celebrate the 400th anniversary of Coronado's conquest. More than 20,000 citizens throughout the State will participate in festivities held in every city, town, and hamlet. Visitors from all over the United States, Canada, and Mexico, are expected to flock to New Mexico to join in the Coronado Cuarto Centennial celebrations.

There is much to see and do in New Mexico. It is so full of color and romance, in fact, that often people who go there to visit stay indefinitely — captured by the charm of its quaint, Spanish towns, colorful Indian pueblos, sage and mesquite covered mesas, and the ruins of prehistoric cities that spin a tale of long-vanished people.

Santa Fe is one of the most loved of New Mexico's towns. It is at the end of the old Santa Fe Trail, was founded by the Spanish between 1605 and 1616, and has kept much of its oldtime Spanish charm. There are quaint adobe buildings—some tinted pink, and blue, and yellow, others of somber hue—with heavy rafters protruding from the roofs in Spanish fashion. And there are Indians dressed in their colorful costumes moving about the streets selling their handicrafts.

Taos is an age-old Indian town. Its main pueblo has five terraces, or stories and is the highest in the southwest. At Puye there are many more cliff dwellings. You can climb the cliff here by ladders, or, if you are venturesome, scramble up by tucking your toes into footholds cut in the rock for moccasined feet a thousand years ago.

Carlsbad Caverns lie some 300 miles southeast of Santa Fe, and are among the world's wonders. The "Big Room" is over 625 feet wide, more than three-fourths of a mile long, and 300 feet high.

Swedish Liner

The Swedish American Line has announced the launching of its largest liner—the Stockholm. The new 28,000-ton ship is expected to be ready for trans-Atlantic and cruise service the latter part of this year. The Stockholm, considerably larger than the line's present Flagship, the Kungsholm, will have capacity for 1,300 passengers in cabin, tourist, and third classes, while on cruises she will be able to accommodate 620. The ship is the latest word in comfort and luxury. Two swimming pools, one inside and the other on the sun deck, will be available to passengers. There are 10 decks, six of which run the entire length of the stateroom structure. Designed especially for cruises the Stockholm will be used on pleasure trips from New York to the West Indies, South America, the North Cape, Scandinavia, and the Baltic States.

Hawaii Tourists

The tourist trade has become Hawaii's third industry, bringing to the Island more than $12,000,000 annually. Last year, there were 60,000 tourists. With Europe travel shut off Hawaii anticipates a sharp rise this year. In fact, present bookings on the Matson Line indicate a 20 per cent increase. Hawaii has much to offer the visitor and from now until June, the Island is a veritable flower garden. In April the Honolulu Garden Club will hold its annual flower show. More than 15,000 blossoms will be exhibited. In the same month, the Kauai County Fair holds its annual show in which flowers form a conspicuous part. But the biggest event of all is Lei Day, May 1, when hardly a person appears on the streets without a flowery garland around his or her neck. The Matson Line announces that there will be extra sailings in June and July to take care of the increased business.

Mexican Bureau

The ancient, historical town of Saltillo, Coahuila, has opened a bureau of information and service for tourists in Monterrey, so that travelers shall not overlook one of the most interesting Colonial Mexican towns in the north of the Republic. Besides making hotel reservations, and giving information about the roads, fiestas, and etc., the Monterrey bureau of Saltillo will publish leaflets and other advertising matter about this city. Saltillo, but two hours away from Monterrey by automobile over an all-paved highway, is the locale of a great Indian fair every year from Aug. 1 through the 8th. It is also the seat of the sarape industry, the finest examples of native weaving being products of the city. It is also famous for its fruits and candies made from pears, quinces, apples, figs, and peaches.

Fares Reduced

Substantial reductions of round-trip fares to the Far East will go into effect May 15 and continue until July 31, the N. Y. K. Line has announced. The round trip rate will be a fare and one half and a ticket of this type will remain good for 90 days. For example, a round-trip tourist class ticket from Seattle to Yokohama will be $210, as against the normal rate of $245.

WELCOME TO THE ABBEY— NEW YORK'S NEWEST HOTEL!

FOR the first time in years New York has a brand new hotel—the 22-story Abbey! A step from Radio City, 5th Avenue and all theatres. Large, quiet, de luxe rooms, all with private baths and radios. From $2.50 single—$4 double. Excellent food. Garage adjacent. . . .

Stay here and enjoy maximum comfort at minimum cost! State when you expect to arrive and a choice room will be reserved for you. John J. Jennings, Manager. . . .

51st ST. Just East of B'way

HOTEL ABBEY

New York 'Little Hatch Bill' Passes Senate by G. O. P. Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14—A "little" Hatch bill, making it unlawful to threaten, or coerce a person on unemployment relief for the purpose of interfering with his vote, to promise directly or indirectly any job or other benefit as a reward for political support in convention or election, to deprive a person of relief for political reasons, or to solicit political contributions from relief beneficiaries, is before the Assembly here, after debate and passage in the Senate. The bill would punish violators of its provisions by a $1,000 fine or a year in jail, or both.

Allan A. Ryan, Jr., (R), of Duchess County, introduced the measure in the Senate, where it was adopted by a vote of 27 to 16. Unlike the Federal Hatch Bill now being considered in Congress, the New York State bill concerns itself only with political activity among relief recipients and does not contain restrictions affecting Civil Service employees.

During the Senate debate, Republicans argued that relief should be completely divorced from "partisan political control," to which Democrats replied that its passage would result in destroying the right of any individual to "express his opinions on politics."

The vote stuck close to party lines, Senator John J. McNaboe being the only Democrat to cast his vote with a solid Republican majority in favor of the bill. Senator Joe R. Hanley, Majority Leader, voiced the view that the measure was needed in the State.

"When a man's family is hungry and he is on relief or expecting to go on relief, it is an easy matter for some politicians to put pressure on him which he finds hard to escape," he held. "The Republican majority believes this bill should pass."

Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R), of Orange County, who introduced a measure early in the session modeled after the Federal Hatch Bill, declared the State's "little" Hatch Bill put too much emphasis on the "little," and urged passage of a "real" Hatch Act that would "take both relief and civil service out of politics." He added, however, that he would vote for the Ryan proposal as a "step in the right direction."

From the other side of the legislative chamber, Senator Daniel Gutman (D), of Brooklyn, attacked the bill, holding that any political officeholder who addressed a meeting where "even one relief recipient was in the audience" would be liable to the punishment section of the measure. "This bill would preclude completely the possibility of any candidate, no matter what party he belongs to, of giving his views to any individual or group," he said. "It is a gag act, which strips citizens of their right to advocate support of any candidate."

A $5,000 Limit

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The Senate approved a $5,000 limitation on political contributions today by attaching an amendment to the pending antipolitics legislation.

The limitation provision, sponsored by opponents of amendments to broaden the Hatch Act, carried by a vote of 40 to 38.

Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, author of the limiting provision, immediately clinched his victory when the Senate tabled a reconsideration motion 41 to 38.

The Bankhead provision would limit any individual to contributing $5,000 to any candidate or campaign committee and define as a "pernicious political activity" any contribution above this.

Florida Moorish Art Called Among Best

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Villa Zorayda, St. Augustine, a miniature reproduction of the famed Alhambra, contains one of the finest collections of Moorish art in the world, according to J. Chapman Wythe, art connoisseur.

Workers Seek Data on Relief And Recovery

EMERYVILLE, Calif., March 15 (AP)—The first session of a unique labor college sponsored by Paraffine Companies, Inc., wound up in an enthusiastic open discussion of relief, unemployment and recovery.

Opened here last night, the forum was addressed on labor history by Paul Eliel, Stanford University professor, and first speaker in a projected list of 40 who will appear on ensuing weekly dates.

The labor college was started as an experiment by the building materials firm in efforts to promote labor peace in its various plants.

As soon as Professor Eliel asked his audience for questions, the discussion turned to relief and labor problems.

At one point, W. H. Lowe, President of the company, stepped to the microphone and declared "relief in California is costing us $540,000 a day."

"Figure out what that means for a year, and you are running into real dough, any place and in any language," he said.

Professor Eliel interposed to remark that "no nation, no matter how rich, can go on forever borrowing billions to pay for things that bring the country no new good."

"I am not saying," he declared, "that we get nothing for what we spend on unemployment, but there is a question on much of the money we spend."

"I don't need to tell you workers in this business what the country needs for recovery and re-employment. The best thing I can think of would be a big building revival."

"But we aren't going to get it until we clear people's minds of the idea that building tradesmen are getting too high wages. I'm not saying I think they are or not. I am just saying this—you will not get a building boom while buyers of houses think they are being taken for a ride."

Eastern Roads Announce Cut In Round-Trip Fares

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Eastern Railroads announced on March 12 a sliding cut in round-trip coach fares to a minimum of 1½ cents a mile in connection with the 20 per cent reduction in one-way fares ordered last month by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

D. T. Lawrence, Chairman of the Traffic Executive Association of the eastern territory explained the roads adopted a "descending scale, with a 2-cent fare for the first 100-mile one-way distance, graduated downward to 1.5 cents for the longer distances.

The new rates both one way and round trip become effective March 25.

The Commerce Commission's order required the carriers to lower the coach fare to 2 cents from 2½ cents, a rate which had been in effect for more than a year on an experimental basis.

The new tariffs will mark the second important change in passenger rates since the Commerce Commission ordered substitution of a 2 cent rate for the old 3.6 cent a mile basis four years ago.

After about two years of the 2-cent tariff the Eastern roads gained the Commission's permission to boost the rate to 2½ cents.

Re-establishment of the 2-cent fare will, according to rail passenger executives, provide close to the cheapest rail travel in history in the eastern territory.

Here are a few samples of the new fares from New York City to:

	Round Trip New	Round Trip Old
Chicago	$27.25	$30.90
Washington	8.10	9.65
St. Louis	31.75	36.00
Pittsburgh	14.10	17.70
Cleveland	17.15	22.00

Purchasing Plan For Gold Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15 — The United States should use $500,000,000 of the $1,800,000,000 remaining in the 1934 stabilization fund to purchase strategic, critical and essential foreign materials, Senator John G. Townsend, Jr. (R) of Delaware, said.

Not only would this give the Army and Navy Munitions Board greater authority in the acquisition of vital materials, but it would also be a "step in the direction of a sensible solution" of this country's pressing $18,000,000,000 gold problem, the Senator declared.

In support of his proposal, Senator Townsend quoted the Swedish economist, Prof. Gustav Cassel, as writing "it would have been very much better (for the United States) to import large quantities of desirable materials, and even to accumulate large stocks of them, than to import quite useless quantities of gold—not to speak of silver."

Labor Leader Faces Jail

CHICAGO, March 15 (AP)—William Bioff, West Coast movie labor leader, today was ordered to the House of Correction to complete a six-months sentence imposed 18 years ago for pandering. Entering of the order, however, was delayed until March 25 to allow Mr. Bioff's attorneys to take the matter to the State Supreme Court.

Canada's Election Drive Said to Confuse Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 15—The sum of real illumination which Canada's election campaign has added to political affairs in the Dominion has been smaller than a Nation-wide polling would normally draw.

With party leaders making so many charges and rebuttals in relation to Canada's war effort, the situations become confused on many major features of this campaign.

Dr. R. J. Manion, Conservative leader, for example, has asked what the Government has to show for the $188,000,000 spent on the Canadian military, naval, and air forces between 1935 and 1939.

W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, says the amount was only $94,000,000, the while the Defense Minister, Norman Rogers, explains the use that has been made of the $112,000,000 expended in the period.

The dispute has some political interest, but hasn't thrown much additional light on the war effort.

Sum of Appropriations

Dr. Manion's figures are the sum of the Parliamentary appropriations for national defense between the fiscal years 1935-36 and 1939-40 and of course include the full cost of maintaining the already established services as well as the expense of any new equipment and personnel added during the period.

Charges of "extravagance and profiteering" have still to be proved.

The situation before the war was that Canada's forces were on a peacetime establishment. Any increase in the appropriations asked in Parliament had to be defended as being "for the defense of Canada."

There was a barrier of opinion to any great expansion in military strength which might suggest the possibility of an automatic participation by Canada in European wars.

Dr. Manion is attacking the Government for lack of preparedness, and Government leaders are returning the compliment by accusing the Bennett Administration, of which Dr. Manion was a member, of hamstringing the Air Force in the depression period of 1930 to 1935.

What had been done before the war and after the European tension became acute was to strengthen coastal defenses, to reorganize and, to a limited extent, to mechanize the militia units, and to increase the Air Force.

Air Force Appeals

Strengthening the air arm has always had an appeal for Canadians. The defense appropriations for the 1939-40 fiscal year amounted to about $65,000,000, or $30,000,000 over the previous year. Practically the whole additional amount was for Air Force equipment and an increase in personnel in this branch of the fighting services.

A difficulty which confronted the Department was the delay in the delivery of aircraft on order.

Mr. Rogers said that the Air Force had 257 planes when war broke out, that since September 117 had been added to this number, that 67 will shortly be delivered and that "many times that (latter) number" were under negotiation.

These aircraft are for the Canadian Air Force and have nothing to do with the 4,000 to 5,000 planes which will be used in the cooperative air training scheme. For this plan Canada has ordered 900 planes, and will later order 400 more, while the balance will be delivered from Britain and the United States. These planes are being delivered but the number already on hand is not divulged.

Lieut. Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, has estimated the cost of the war effort to Canada in the fiscal year March 31, 1940 to the same date 1941 will be $500,000,000. This has no relation to the £100,000,000 which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain says Britain will spend in Canada this year.

Colonel Ralston stated the cost of equipping a division now, on account of the mechanization of modern armies is twice the expense in the last war.

There is now a division overseas, with 6,000 to 7,000 corps troops and an air co-operative squadron. There is another division to follow, and the land force will be progressively expanded.

Canada's small Navy of six destroyers and a flotilla leader with auxiliary vessels will cost $40,000,000 in the first 12 months of the war. That is 10 times the cost of the Navy in 1914.

There are 90 small naval auxiliary craft under construction in Canadian shipyards which will cost in the aggregate about $50,000,000.

Among the vessels being built are 46 submarine chasers of the "whale catcher" type, 100 feet long, and 28 minesweepers.

Whether Canadian shipyards will be called on to build freighters to help make good the losses in sea warfare through mine and torpedo is not yet certain. In any event the ship building plants in this country will be kept busy for many months.

Air Training Plan

The Canadian Government will spend about $100,000,000 during the coming fiscal year on the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, this country's major contribution to the Allied cause. When in full operation there will be from 75 to 80 schools across Canada, which will come into active service in groups according to a progressively expanding plan and which will annually turn out 25,000 or more pilots, observers, and air gunners for the Commonwealth air armadas. There are three schools now operating, at Trenton, Camp Borden, and St. Thomas, all in Ontario.

Recently the Department announced the site of new schools in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and New Brunswick. About 20 are expected to come into operation this spring, summer and autumn. A spokesman for the supervisory board of the enterprise, on which sit representatives of the four co-operating nations, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, stated recently that the plan is progressing quite as rapidly as was hoped for by the negotiators who signed the pact on Dec. 16 last.

British war purchases in Canada, which Mr. Chamberlain stated would reach a total of £100,000,000 in 1940, were recently augmented by a contract for all the exportable surplus of aluminum in Canada for 1940 and 1941. This will amount to about $45,000,000 or $50,000,000 annually.

The United Kingdom has also made sweeping purchases of the output of base metal mines in Canada. The British Government has placed extensive orders for aircraft with Canadian factories, have made substantial purchases of lumber and are increasing their demands for bacon and other foodstuffs. While in view of the stalemate on the Western Front and the extensive production of British factories, purchases of munitions have been slower in gaining way than expected, Mr. Chamberlain's estimate will probably be on the conservative side.

Two Young American Artists Win Payne Medals at Virginia Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Two comparatively unknown young American artists—painters of widely differing subjects—were announced as recipients of the John Barton Payne medals at the Second Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Paintings at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts here.

These medals, signifying the best paintings in the show, were awarded, in the absence of Gov. James H. Price, by State Senator Robert W. Daniel, Vice-President of the Museum, to Alan Brown, of Scarsdale, N. Y., for his "Still Life," and to Fred Nagler, of New York City, for his religious canvas "Crucifixion." Both of these paintings were purchased by the Museum.

The jury, composed of Guy Pene DuBois, Chairman; Antonio Martino, Paul Sample, Judson Smith and Frederick Taubes, recommended eight pictures for purchase to the Museum Accessions Committee, headed by Mrs. Carl Melchers. In addition to the canvases by Brown and Nagler, the Museum purchased "The Lovers," by Hobson Pittman, and "Highland Avenue," by Giovanni Martino.

Others recommended were "Still Life," by Arnold Blanch, of New York; "City Limits," by Louis Bouche, of New York City; "Ground Swell," by Edward Hopkins, of New York City; "Car Barn," by Dan Lutz, of Los Angeles; "Fish Reels," by William C. Palmer, of New York City, and "Siesta," by Soltan Sepeshy, of Michigan.

The paintings of Artists Brown and Nagler were not the flashiest in the show, in the opinion of some critics, but their merit lies in their intensity and sincerity of purpose, it is argued by these same critics.

Alan Brown, 21, who is employed by a wallpaper designing studio, submitted a painting which is on the tradition of pure art, with special attention paid to textures. The painting itself is a well composed arrangement of objects—a green bottle, a small blue pitcher, sticks of wood, a newspaper, tall swirling autumn grasses, two bluebird's eggs—painted with delicacy, depending on green and mauve for color.

Mr. Nagler's canvas seems to lack the strength the subject warwants, in the opinion of some critics, but does achieve the mysticism usually accompanying a religious theme. The artist seems to have been influenced by primitive work of Giotto.

"The Lovers," by Hobson Pittman, one of the purchase prize canvases, is interesting in that its charm increases on repeated observance. It is distinctly in the neo-romanticism school combined with a slight touch of surrealism. The subject itself is of a rich blue room, looking out of observatory windows upon a blue night sky.

In a Virginia competition held simultaneously with the biennial, two pointings were purchased by a business corporation to hang in a collection representative of 48 states. Marion Junkin, of Richmond, and Julian Binford, of Fine Creek Mills, received these Virginia awards. Mr. Junkin's oil, "Juggler," is a well composed study of a girl juggling three yellow balls. It is an unusual subject, but the William and Mary College art instructor has treated it in a finished manner. Julian Binford's "Julie With the Zinnias" is a painting of a Negress with nice tonal qualities.

344,958 Birds Banded In Canada Since 1923

OTTAWA — Bird banding in Canada set a new record in 1939, when a total of 41,062 native wild birds, representing many species, were marked with official bands.

This brings the total number of birds banded in Canada since 1923, when the compilation of bird banding records became a Government activity, up to 344,958.

British Meat Purchases In Brazil Irk Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Recent difficulties in developing war trade relationships between Great Britain and Argentina have been well advertised in the Pan American world. At one period recriminations were tinged with bitterness but it is not feasible that either country would oppose a compromise settlement. Their interests interlink too much to permit serious disagreement.

Meat is the crux of the problem. Argentina objects not only to the "low prices," which the British, as virtually the only buyers, insist upon, but also to an alleged tendency to buy less than the 200,000 tons agreed upon for each quarter of the year.

A slackening in purchases has been associated with an award of a $1,000,000 contract for canned meat to Brazil. Another criticism is that the Dominions are being given a greater share of the British meat business at the expense of Argentina. The chief complaint of all is that the British are adopting German methods of frozen balances with sterling to assist their own export trade. This does not always work out remuneratively for Argentina.

The British Viewpoint

There are two sides to most questions, and the British have given their version of this trade dispute. Theirs is an Empire war and imperial loyalty and strategy demand that as many orders as possible be placed with the Dominions. Outside the Empire, Brazil won its canned meat contract in open competition. As to any infringement of the Argentine agreement, the British point out this has never been ratified, though an effort will be made to buy on the scale originally planned.

The agreed purchases are affected by difficulties in classification of the meat and in arranging an equitable distribution of orders among the packers. Argentina wants to sell chilled meat. Its breeders improved the quality of their animals to cater for this demand in the British market. But the chilled meat demands a minimum time for ocean transportation, and under war conditions there is no certainty of time. As for the packers, the British want at least equal treatment for those representing sterling investments. There are dollars and pesos in this branch of the industry.

Argentine arguments are more potent when directed against British import tactics. The so-called Roca-Runciman pact years ago established trade between the two countries largely on bilateral lines. Since the war, Argentina has reinforced this with definite recommendations to its importers to buy preferentially from the Allies. Now the British have gone one step farther in freezing virtually all the sterling exchange they create.

Prices Disturb Argentina

It is reported here, though not officially, that Argentina has been unable to draw on this sterling to cover loan payments to other countries. The Roca pact had expressly contemplated full debt service. Whatever the facts in this case may be, Argentine importers claim they are being forced to pay higher than world prices for British blocked-exchange goods. The local British Chamber of Commerce protested to Manchester that its cotton textile prices were 20 per cent above competitors.

Argentines contrast the effort to reduce meat purchases and pay minimum prices for these with the higher cost of British imports, in which they have no voice. They feel they suffer from every aspect of the war—financial, freight and insurance and even to the rationing system in England. They argue that the British cannot supply the majority of their requirements by citing the fact that, in spite of all sterling exchange preference, the United States this year has definitely taken first sales place. Larger American buying from Argentina also contributed to this change.

Britain Takes Chilean Wool In Exchange for Woven Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—This country is relieved because the British have agreed to take the greater part of its wool crop, in Patagonia, but the transaction has been done on lines similar to the German Aski marks, or blocked currencies.

The £800,000 which is to be paid will be blocked in London and must be taken out principally in textiles. It marks an extension of the new British export policy to the West Coast of South America—or, as Chileans say, a resurrection of German methods by British traders.

Chileans, although instinctively sympathizing with the Allies, have resented the loss of their European trade through the war. The majority looked on the growing trade with Germany as an advantageous business and regretted its disappearance. The British, subjected to periodical criticism because of this, have worked, through their publicity and trade departments, to smooth Chilean feelings.

While the propagandists have had a fair measure of success in persuading Chileans that neutral as well as belligerent sacrifices are necessary in a war between liberty and tyranny, the trade department has granted several war-time favors, and the wool deal may be considered in this category. Although the British have been habitual buyers of Patagonian wool, the Germans intervened recently and "spoilt the market" by their Aski mark transactions. This year, when no purchasers appeared on the scene, it was dreaded that the British attitude would be a cynical "sell to Germany this time." But Britain dispelled these fears.

What was represented as another favor was British concession to the Chilean request for unrestricted transport of $2,000,000 worth of equipment for the State Railways, ordered from Germany prior to the war. This equipment, including aereo-dynamic trains, will be embarked from Genoa, it is understood.

Chile has been repeatedly assured that the economic war against Germany will not be applied in any way detrimental to its interests. The fact remains, however, that European trade has been brought to a standstill, except for Anglo-French orders, which, it is complained, are few and far between. The withdrawal of foreign transport has also brought Mediterranean trade down to a low level. It is expected that difficulties in shipping to Egypt, the second largest natural nitrate market, may incite synthetic manufacturing there.

Chile made it clear that it would stand for no "black list" war in its neutral territory. National economy has suffered too much from European repercussions to permit aggravation by circulation of black lists, it said. Its delegate at the Panama consultations last October termed these lists an "odious invasion of sovereignty." The British have made "dealing with the enemy" more a matter of conscience than of anything else.

Another overture was a British offer to take up part of the agricultural surplus formerly exported to Germany.

Orchestra Shake Up In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, March 15 (AP)—Leopold Stokowski, co-conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, announced yesterday in a joint statement with Resident Conductor Eugene Ormandy that eight musicians have been dismissed. Two others have resigned.

Veteran Philadelphia orchestra-goers regarded this as the biggest shakeup in the organization within their memory.

The statement said the eight were dismissed "to maintain the high artistic standards of our orchestra, and to insure its future health and survival."

It was announced also that salaries of 10 members of the orchestra have been raised for having "demonstrated exceptional ability."

The resignations were those of Robert McGinnis, first clarinetist, and Robert Gomberg, a violinist.

Names of those dismissed were not disclosed. However, N. Cerminari, a clarinet player, and Allen Farnham, violinist and pianist, said they had received the mailed notices.

'Saving Grace of Humor' Found Serious Thing

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Eleventh installment of 12 articles on "Humor in the World Crisis."

By K. R. G. Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It has been well said that there is a bright side to everything except a bucket with a hole in it and a Final Income Tax Demand. Were this not so, life would be a grim affair indeed, quite apart from the eccentricities of dictators, Führers and self-appointed supermen of all sorts. As it is, however, there are few crises so grave, and few emergencies so serious, that they have not a humorous aspect somewhere.

Even wars have their element of comedy for those who choose to look. And to this rule the current conflict—or "this little old blitzkrieg with brakes on," as it was described to me recently by the postman—is no exception.

It is the habit of the British, when faced by any sudden compulsory change in their mode of life, to grumble vehemently for a while—often to an extent suggesting that they are on the point of revolution—and then to adjust themselves to the new order of things with almost childlike docility. And although their sense of humor (with all respect to those who deny that it exists) works in mysterious ways, it takes more than a mere war to put it out of action.

It is at a time like this, indeed, that it is seen at its best, so quick is it to seize upon any departure from the normal. One result of Hitler's craving for a little more Lebensraum has been the introduction into the Englishman's daily life of certain new features which strike him as both irksome and comic. The gas-mask, the black-out, the ration-card, the petrol-shortage—these are annoyances, certainly, but they also have their points as joke-matter.

Lightly Put

The tendency of the British to express profound truths in terms of philosophic understatement is exemplified by the remark of that old lady who was asked, shortly after the outbreak of war, what she thought about it all. "Well," she said, "it makes a change."

For students of the lighter side of war, the Briton's attitude toward the refugees of Czech, Austrian and Jewish origin who have swarmed into his country in their tens of thousands is not without interest. He neither resents their presence, nor goes out of his way to clasp them to his bosom; he just accepts them as one of the side-issues of this peculiar campaign.

In North-West London—always a favorite stamping-ground of the alien in our midst—this foreign element is now so large that persons heard speaking English are said to be viewed with suspicion by the police, while the native residents greet one another with "Doctor Livingstone, I presume?"

London's bus-conductors — a race of men renowned for their gift of satiric comment on affairs—now announce "Baker-strasse" and "Finchley-road Bahnof" as points on their itinerary. And it was from the unoccupied territory thereabouts that an anxious householder wrote the other day to a newspaper, pointing out that the establishment of a British Consulate in Hampstead was considerably overdue.

As for the nightly black-out, whereby the greater part of the British Isles vanishes from the sight of men—and of airmen in particular—this was a good deal criticized at first by those who collided with unyielding objects in the gloom. But there is a school of thought which holds that out of this evil good may ultimately come. For if the war lasts long enough—so runs the argument—the populace will develop a batlike ability to see in the dark and possibly even the knack of hanging upside down from ceilings: both useful social accomplishments in this day and age. Besides, as one citizen was heard to mutter to himself, as he groped his faltering way through a Stygian winter night: "Well, if I could see where I was going, perhaps I wouldn't want to go there."

It has been stated—though not, so far as I know, proved—that a tribe of Bedouins could ride through London on piebald camels without causing any public commotion; and the Londoner's ready acceptance of the unusual is well illustrated by his reaction to the barrage-balloons which now hang like bloated silver fish above the city.

When these strange objects first appeared in the empyrean, the citizenry was in some doubt as to their precise function. Some held that they were filled with high explosive, all set to go off in a big way when hit by hostile aircraft. Others took the view that they contained experienced marksmen, ready and eager to bag Heinkels with a right-and-left on receipt of the warning: "Mark over!" And there was a minority which affirmed that the Air Ministry, like the baby in "Alice in Wonderland," "only does it to annoy, because it knows it teases."

Going Afoot

Whether or not the Londoner has now acquired wisdom in this matter, there is no doubt that he has taken the barrage-balloon permanently to his heart; he refers to it affectionately by names of his own choosing, and on the days when it is not to be seen he feels a real sense of loss. There is one balloon of my acquaintance, tethered in the most exclusive square in London's most exclusive suburb, which is known to the local residents as "Lizzie," and discussed by them much as one discusses a favorite aunt. "Lizzie's looking a bit flat this morning," they say compassionately. Or: "Poor old Lizzie! It must be jolly cold up there today." It is not unlikely that when the war has run its course the Londoner will insist on the retention of his balloons in position, as one of the terms of peace.

The introduction of petrol-rationing has compelled the average Briton to choose between laying up his petrol-driven automatic lighter and doing without his car for the duration. The majority have taken the latter course; but even this hardship is stoically endured, since it is apparent to all that a modern Army needs something more than simple faith to keep it on the move. As a result of this, the public is adopting other, and probably more invigorating methods of getting about, for example, the horse is reappearing on the streets, while the fact that it is an ill wind, etc., is proved by the frequency with which one hears the reply, from persons urged to some unnecessary extravagance: "What do you think I am—a cycle manufacturer?"

As for the troops themselves, they can always be relied on to contribute to the gaiety of nations at a time like this. To date, the operations on the Western Front do not seem to have inspired many genuine bon mots, apart from General Gamelin's communiqués. Probably the best unintentional comment on the present situation thereabouts was contained in a letter from a young Cockney, who, having expressed his surprise at hearing quite small French children speak French with almost insolent ease, added, "This is pretty nice country, but it seems a bit quiet after London."

Le Pelley

Escape

". . . So I says, it's very simple! You want to know how to balance the budget? You want to know how to solve unemployment? You want to know how to reduce taxes? Well . . . I'll tell you . . ."

'Forgotten Peak' Finding Recognition in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SALMON, Wash.—Recreational, mining, and logging resources of Mount Adams—the state of Washington's "forgotten" peak—are receiving increased attention as the result of an extensive development campaign sponsored by the Chambers of Commerce of White Salmon, Bingen, Goldendale, and other communities, according to Bernard Pollard, White Salmon Postmaster and Secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Pollard pointed out that interest in winter sports is growing at such a rate that two shelters were constructed at the mountain this season, that a Boy and Girl Scout summer camp has been located at Bird Creek Lake, that sulphur mines are being developed on the very summit of the mountain, and that the J. Neils Lumber Company of Klickitat, Wash., has begun cutting in a virgin stand of timber where selective logging may be continued indefinitely.

Belated Recognition

The campaign to boost Mount Adams received great impetus a year ago when the Klickitat County Fish and Game Association issued a booklet describing the rugged and picturesque region.

The State of Washington, Association members declared, had neglected its second greatest mountain, a peak rising 12,307 feet out of the heart of the Cascade range.

"Mount Adams," the Association's booklet asserted, "is the Forgotten Mountain.

"It is so named, because it is so seldom mentioned by newspapers and magazines. But it is so big, so monstrous, that it shadows those peaks more renowned with its size, beauty, accessibility and future possibility."

Second to Mount Rainier

Mount Adams, in height, ranks only below Mount Rainier among the mighty peaks of Oregon and Washington. Trailing it in altitude are Mount Hood in Oregon and Mounts Baker and St. Helens in Washington. In addition to its height, it has great bulk, stretching out much in the manner of Mount Rainier.

There are two reasons why the State has neglected Mount Adams. One is there are so many other peaks and so many other scenic attractions in Washington that a mountain, more or less, doesn't excite anyone. The second is the fact that neither of the main highways of the State comes near the peak.

Main travel in Washington is over Highway No. 10, from Spokane to Seattle, and over Highway 99 (Jefferson Davis or Pacific Highway) from Portland, Ore., to Seattle and then north to Vancouver, British Columbia.

In Wrong Location

Although both routes give unexcelled views of Rainier, and either one or the other affords splendid glimpses of Baker, St. Helens and Hood, neither allows much of a perusal of Adams. The lofty peak is visible from Highway 99 near Vancouver, Wash., but both St. Helens and Hood, much closer, are visible at the same time. As a consequence, Mount Adams loses a portion of its appeal.

Mount Adams, the White Salmon Chamber of Commerce says, deserves better recognition than it has had thus far. The snowcapped peak and its surrounding valleys offer eight great glaciers, magnificent vistas, turbulent streams, meadows carpeted with native flowers and heather, jewel-like lakes mirroring the vastness of Pa-Toe, the Indian name for the mountain, in their crystal clearness.

Too, there are great lava caves, one of which extends for nearly three-quarters of a mile and which has a height of from six to 45 feet, and strange ice caves. Near the mountain are tremendous huckleberry fields, which are an attraction to hundreds of Indians during the summer months. Wild life is plentiful, and fishing ranks with the best the Northwest has to offer.

There are various minerals to be found in the mountain's surrounding area, and the Adams territory offers an unlimited supply of virgin timber.

In short, Adams seems to have everything the other peaks of the Northwest have, plus, perhaps, a few unique attractions of its own.

And some day, the White Salmon Chamber of Commerce is sure, complete recognition will come.

Florida Court Blocks Teletype for Racing

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 15 (AP)—Circuit Judge Dewitt T. Gray announced yesterday he had dismissed a suit by Walter M. Hagerty seeking to compel the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company to furnish Mr. Hagerty teletype service for use in publication of a "scratch sheet."

Earlier, Judge Gray had denied Mr. Hagerty's petition for a peremptory writ of mandamus forcing the telephone company to furnish the service, which Mr. Hagerty said he proposed to use for the dissemination of information on horse racing and other sports events.

The action closes the litigation unless there is an appeal to the State Supreme Court, which counsel for Mr. Hagerty indicated was being contemplated.

Pacific Ships Sail Over 10,500-Foot Mountain

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Ships plying between San Francisco and the Orient over the Great Circle route regularly sail over a 10,500-foot mountain.

Admiral Leo O. Colbert, Chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, announced that the submarine peak was discovered by the Survey's ship Pioneer while making electrical soundings 130 miles west of Cape Mendocino and 275 miles northwest of San Francisco.

The mountain is not likely to hamper navigation because there is 4,500 feet of water above it.

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Eleventh installment of 12 articles on "Humor in the World Crisis."

By Stephen Leacock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

No, I'm just afraid there's not much in it—in this idea of a saving grace of humour that can help us.

I recall here, from years back, once hearing an academic colleague of mine say, "Thank Heaven, I can fall back on my sense of humor." He was speaking with the quivering, ruffled dignity of a professor, you know what they're like—after some little academic tiff or dispute; a small, precise man, over-polite and sensitive as a mimosa plant. "In fact," he added, "I can even affor' to laugh about it, ha! ha!" and he gave an imitation of a man laughing an easy careless laugh—as nearly as he could register it. If he had a sense of humor I never saw it; he never seemed to get any nearer to it than telling long stories about Talleyrand, at professors' dinner parties. You know the kind. But yet he carried with him the idea that he could always fall back on his sense of humour.

Strange, isn't it? How we always try to have some refuge of this sort, something to fall back upon. An old friend of mine once told me he could always fall back on his classical education. Other people fall back on their family. "After all," I heard a mother say to her son, "you can always remember you're an O'Brien!" Personally I could see no consolation in that, except that it was easier than trying to remember you were an O'Flaherty.

But so is it, in our sorely beset pilgrimage; we like to have somethink to fall back upon—a second line of retreat from the slings and arrows. And the belief is familiar, that this refuge can be found in a sense of humor.

Brave Show

I admit we have to make a pretense of humour in moments of trial. It is a sort of survival quality that came down with us through the ages that we must take adversity with a smile or a joke. Tell any man that he has lost his job and his "reaction," as they say in college, will be to make some kind of joke about having lots of time now for golf. In each of us is the dim conception of being a "sport," a survival, I do not doubt of bye-gone ages when of necessity courage was the highest virtue. So it is that collectively and singly we still keep up a brave little show of "laughing it off." . . . Yet this is not humour; this is courage, that makes a pretense of it.

All Dickens' humor couldn't save Dickens, save him from his overcrowded life. But Dickens' humor, and all such humor, has saved, or at least greatly served, the world.

One thinks of the Pickwick Papers—read in all corners of the world, in the loneliness of exile, in the pauses of toil, and bringing with it at least a respite of escape, a vision of the lanes and hawthorns of England, of the Christmas snow, and the dim sound on the ear of the bugles of coaches. Nothing else to read like that. Civilization's best legacy, thus far, is the world's humor.

Broken Dolls

In fact, on reflection, I'll go a little further in regard to this saving grace of humor. It helps to supply for us, in its measure, such reconciliation as we can find for the world we live in. Consolation is hard to find. You recall perhaps the haunting verses, written years ago, that ran, "There, little girl, don't cry." They have broken her dolls, yes, but "There, little girl, don't cry." It is all that we can say to one another.

Now humor in its highest reach turns on just such feeling as this. It is not funny. It no longer rests on quips of language, the oddities of situation or the incongruities of character. The contrast between the eager fact of today and the nothingness into which it fades tomorrow, the angers that pass and are forgotten and in retrospect, like children's quarrels provoke only a smile—this is the basis on which the world's greatest books of humour appeal to us. This mellowed vision, even though not interpretation, at least contains reconciliation and consolation.

New Georgia Plan Is Urged For Allocating State Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—That revealing document, the annual report of the State Auditor of Georgia, has brought into the open several discrepancies and indication of several governmental trends which must be appraised and the issues they present faced.

Perhaps foremost in the revelation is abundant evidence of the necessity of early elimination of the existing allocation laws. In the opinion of the auditor, Zach Arnold, this is the only way to insure a fair distribution of the State's available income.

Pointing out that the uncertainty and dissatisfaction bred by the allocation system injects suspicion of every attempted solution of the State's financial problem, Mr. Arnold emphasized that new forms of taxation will never be tolerated nor generally accepted until the allocation of funds plan is eliminated.

The report shows that the State employs 9,889 people, 1,889 of whom are part time. These employees were paid $13,205,346.77 in 1939. Practically all of the public service functions of the State Government exhibited increases.

Reduction in operating costs were shown by contracted lands, buildings and highways, grants to counties and cities, supplies, materials and equipment, and travel expense. Nevertheless this travel cost was still only reduced to 8 per cent of the pay roll figure.

Mr. Arnold pointed out that four issues were plainly set before the electorate:

1. Whether seven months of the school year should be financed by the State, or only four, leaving the other three to local sources.
2. Whether the State should be wholly responsible for public health or should leave to the communities the problems attendant upon an inadequate handling of this problem.
3. Whether all or only a small proportion of the aged poor should be assisted.
4. Whether rural road improvement should be a function of the State or the Counties.

The Auditor made three specific recommendations pointing toward better ordered progress in state administration, as follows:

1. Setting up a personnel classification commission, to handle all state employees, this commission to certify those qualified to the various departments of the state government and to fix pay scales in a classified service.
2. The use of a fixed per diem and fixed per mile rate of travel reimbursement, in all state business, regardless of how incurred.
3. Payment of a monthly salary, instead of a per diem rate, to all school attendance officers.

Californian Connects With Byrd Cruiser

VENTURA, Calif. (AP)—Dr. Charles E. Stuart, dentist and amateur radio enthusiast, has held a long conversation with the radio operator on Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's snow cruiser in the Antarctic.

The Byrd operator is a long-time acquaintance, Felix L. Serrano, who used to chat back and forth with him from Guam.

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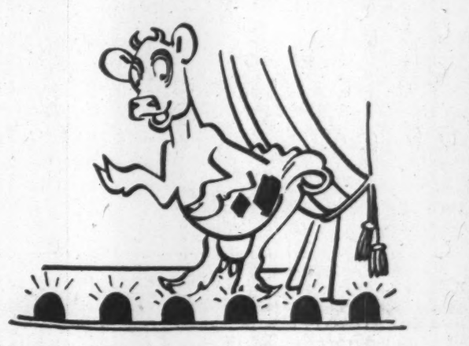

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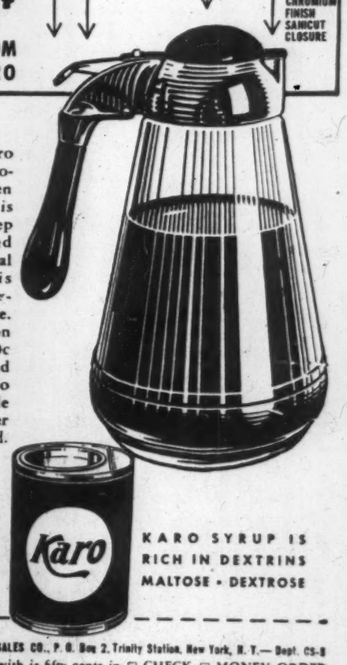
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Czechs' First Year Under Nazis Ends

By J. Emlyn Williams
Former Berlin and Prague Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 15—Today marks the first anniversary of the German occupation of Prague, which destroyed confidence in the Hitler Government among the democracies and was the beginning of that newer stage of Nazi aggression which led to the occupation of Memelland and Danzig, the breakup of Poland, and, to the Allies' declaration of war on September 3.

The Germans are celebrating the day by a vast military parade through the streets of the Czech Capital, with soldiers and Blackshirts in procession and German aircraft flying overhead.

As an attempt to show the world the "willing co-operation" of the local population, 7,000 Czech troops are participating in the procession. But it should be pointed out that many of these have already spent some time in prison, and though they will be armed, their rifles will really be antiquated weapons with loosened triggers and carrying only one round of ammunition which would not reach more than a distance of 200 yards.

The Czechs have been told by the Prague radio how to celebrate this "gala day," but it is doubtful whether they will participate in either the military tattoo at the Hradcany Castle toight or the concert on Old Town Square tomorrow night. Their utmost concession will be to fly Czech flags from private homes.

European events have moved so quickly that it is difficult to realize it has been only 12 months since German troops marched through the Czech Capital and occupied its ancient castle, the Hradcany, amid the booing of crowds, who, until then had enjoyed their independence.

But They Knew

Not that they really felt secure after the separation of Slovakia and the annexation of Sudetenland to Germany the previous September, for this placed them at the mercy of Nazis on all sides and left them without fortifications and arms to defend themselves.

The Czech is a realist and needed on one to inform him what the German occupation presaged. Nevertheless he may have hoped for some consideration from the new overlords following the official statements published at that time. A joint statement issued, under the names of the chiefs and Foreign Ministers of the Reich, Bohemia and Moravia, from Berlin just before the occupation, had promised the future Protectorate "autonomous development of its national life according to its peculiar racial characteristics."

Complete Trust!

President Hacha, in an appeal to his own people to abstain from opposing the incoming German soldiers, issued a proclamation in which he stated: "After a long discussion with the Führer, and after clarifying the situation, decided with complete trust, to place the destinies of the Czech Nation and State in the hands of the Führer of the German Nation.

"For this demonstration of trust was given assurance that our people would be guaranteed development of their own peculiar national life."

The past year has shown the world the German ideas of just treatment for other nationalities in the Nazi treatment of those they regard as inferior races.

They stand in the way of German expansion and must therefore, in the Nazi view, be destroyed in the interests of civilization and of these "inferior" peoples themselves.

This was definitely laid down in an obviously officially inspired statement in Prague on March 17 last, two days after the occupation.

"One thing of eternal validity, namely the right of the German Nation to that Lebensraum (living space) which is needed to accommodate its numbers and their cultural achievements. . . .

The whole of the great Central European area of which Bohemia is but a part, can only be brought into being through the political will of the Führer. It will be done in the interests of its inhabitants."

All This and More

How have its inhabitants' interests been respected during the past year? It is unnecessary to talk of the outrages and atrocities, including those of November, 1939, when 100 students and professors were killed in Prague and an estimated 4,000 deported to concentration camps already crowded with their compatriots. For the Nazi occupation has been deliberately aimed at much more than military conquest, or even economic control.

The measures taken reveal that the Germans are seeking to destroy the spiritual and intellectual life of the Czech Nation, particularly through arresting the leaders and killing its traditions.

Mere reference to the legislation that the German Nazis have imposed in Bohemia and Moravia indicates their interpretation of future Czech national development.

The first step was German control of the Protectorate's wealth. All state property was confiscated without compensation. All Jewish property was confiscated, and if there was one Jew on the board of management of any business, the business was classified as Jewish, even though all the other members were Czech, and given to the Germans.

For German Settlers

Estates and forests publicly owned have been transferred to German control preparatory to handing the same to German settlers from Germany, South Tirol, and the Baltic lands, and so denationalizing whole areas.

Municipal councils in the Czech areas have been replaced by German commissars.

Special law courts have been set up enabling the Germans to annul the decisions of the Czech courts.

Such measures and the introduction of a German Czech customs union this coming April 1 make it clear that it is designed to Germanize the whole economic and administrative life of the Protectorate.

In the cultural sphere the same destructive policy has been pursued.

Thus the German language has been given priority everywhere, even in the purely Czech districts, and the Czech representatives at conferences must speak in German.

Two Czch universities, those of Prague and Brno (Brunn), and eight other higher educational institutions have been closed for three years, and their libraries and laboratories plundered and contents sent to the Reich.

But Czechs Are Barred

Only one university demains throughout Bohemia and Moravia, and that is the German University in Prague, but the Czechs are forbidden to attend this, or any other university throughout the Third Reich.

Professors, writers, and artists have been dismissed from their jobs, and many are in concentration camps.

Schoolbooks have been revised along German lines, and plays and music are carefully controlled.

More than 2,000 periodicals have been forced to cease publication during this period.

Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, in a radiocast yesterday, which reaffirmed Britain's determination to restore the Czechs' freedom, stated that "the act itself (the occupation of Prague) was less brutal than the rule of terror which has followed it."

The Czechs in exile maintain that though the Nazis have temporarily succeeded on the material side, they have utterly failed on the spiritual. They have gained territory but not people, having failed to realize that genuine Government must be with the cooperation of the governed.

Despite this oppression, information from within Bohermia and Moravia by those who have recently succeeded in escaping secretly over the frontier indicate that the Czechs' resistance has been strengthened and that Karel Capek's words, written during the national crisis of September, 1938, are still an inspiration to the people:

"All force must fall before the universal human need for freedom, peace, and equality of human beings and nations."

Hitler and Hacha Exchange Greetings

By the Associated Press

Prague, March 15

An exchange of telegrams between Emil Hacha, President of Germany's Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate, and Reichsführer Adolf Hitler today marked the former Czechoslovakia area's first anniversary under Nazi rule.

President Hacha expressed hope for a victory for Germany's "glorious armed forces."

The Führer replied with assurances that Germany did not intend "to provide the Czech people with the burdens which could threaten its national existence."

Poles Charge Germans Sought Their Aid in War on Soviet

PARIS, March 15 (AP) — The charge that Germany over a period of years tried to lead Poland into a joint war on Soviet Russia was made yesterday in an official White Book issued by the Polish Government-in-Exile.

One allegation was that Field Marshal Herman Göring, while visiting Poland in 1935, proposed that the Poles and the Germans divide up the spoils of war in the Ukraine.

Reichsführer Hitler himself declared in a talk with Josef Lipski, last Polish Ambassador to Germany, at Berlin in 1935, the book set forth, that Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, who was slain in the Nazi purge of June 30, 1934, aided in the formation of a military power in Soviet Russia and that that alone sufficiently justified General Schleicher's end.

Always the Poles sidestepped Germany's offers to fight Russia because they believed the offers were intended merely as the first step toward German domination of Europe, the White Book contended.

The White Book told the story of how the Polish Ambassador to Moscow, Waclaw Gryzbowski, was roused from his bed at 2:30 a. m. last Sept. 17 and advised that the Red Army was preparing to march into Poland.

The Ambassador was handed a note signed by the Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, said the book, advising him that Russia had broken off diplomatic relations with his country.

It was set forth in the 250 pages that Mr. Gryzbowski refused to recognize the note or even to inform his Government, but debated ineffectually until 4:30 a. m. with the Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar, Vladimir Potemkin.

He was told two hours later that Soviet troops had crossed the border.

'Made In' Labels Remade

PRAGUE, March 15 (AP) — The old trade-mark "Made in Czechoslovakia" has been abandoned and a new one adopted for the labeling of merchandise manufactured in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

In fact, there will be three different stamps of origin on goods made in this country: "Made in Bohemia-Moravia," or "Made in Bohemia" for merchandise produced in the northern part of the Protectorate; "Made in Moravia" for those made in the southern province.

In each case the latter two trade-marks will be used only to make a distinction between products which are a specialty of either province.

Customs Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

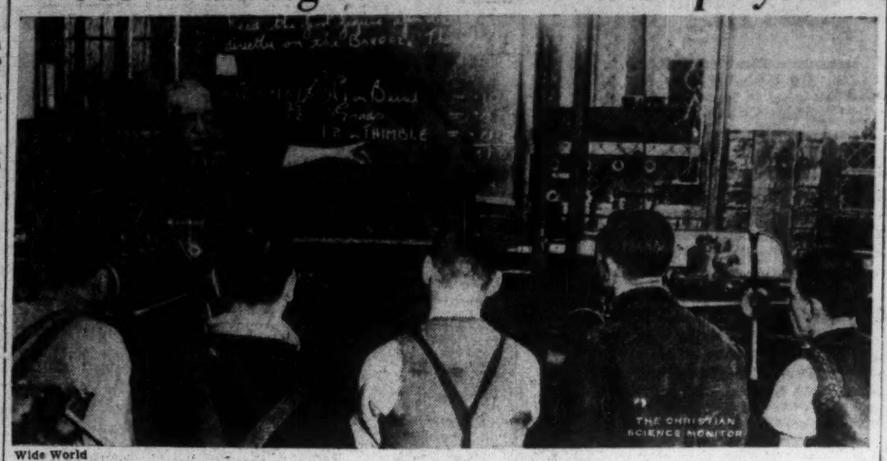
WASHINGTON, March 15—Reports from Prague, former Capital of Czechoslovakia, that henceforth goods made in that part of the country under German domination would be marked "Made in Bohemia-Moravia," "Made in Bohemia," or "Made in Moravia," brought a statement from the United States Customs Bureau today that all goods made in any part of Czechoslovakia, except in the small areas seized by Hungary, must bear the word, "Germany," if it is to be admitted to the United States.

Although the seizure of most of Czechoslovakia by Germany was met last year by Treasury Department rulings that all goods manufactured in the seized areas must be labeled "Made in Germany," the Customs Bureau said that goods marked "Made in Bohemia-Germany" or "Made in Moravia-Germany" would be acceptable.

The Bureau emphasized, however, that any goods landing on these shores marked as coming from any part of the former Republic but without the additional German designation would be held in the customs until the word Germany was added.

The importance of the Customs Bureau ruling stems, in part, from the fact the United States has placed a 25 per cent penalty tariff duty on all subsidized goods from Germany and the ruling prevents former Czechoslovakian territories from being used as an outlet for German goods.

Job Training for Britain's Unemployed



Wide World

Among the Thousands of Britons Learning a Skilled Trade for War Duty

Teaching the fundamentals in a workshop-classroom in one of the 14 Government training centers. Courses require six months.

Britain Trains Jobless for Jobs of Skill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Employment prospects for Britain's jobless—with intensification of a drive for much-needed skilled workers in industries directly and indirectly connected with the war—are looking brighter.

Many thousands of new skilled workers are expected to be developed through training plans recently put into operation by individual war industry concerns and groups of firms, with a large proportion coming from the ranks of the jobless.

Others will be taken from their present jobs and re-trained for skilled and semiskilled engineering work.

At the same time the Government is doubling the capacity of its 14 training centers for jobless, coupled with a large-scale recruiting and training drive which is to turn 40,000 or more unemployed and unskilled workers into industrial craftsmen.

Government's Best Effort

This scheme for increasing the scope of present Government centers represents the Government's maximum commitment in this respect, for it has been decided that as a matter of policy individual industries, in co-operation with national and local trade-unions, shall, in general, be responsible for obtaining and training the new skilled and semiskilled labor required for the arms program.

Since altogether some 2,000,000 additional workers are expected to be demanded by the major war industries, the Government's action represents only a relatively small beginning but it is regarded as important as being the first step, preparing the way for a stream of new skilled labor that will fill essential industries to capacity. Furthermore it is pointed out, not all the extra millions will need to be skilled men and women.

The Ministry of Labor's plan marks a sizeable change of policy. The training centers, spread around the country from Bristol to Glasgow, were planned to assist the depressed areas.

At first there was no active recruitment on the part of the Ministry, beyond a certain amount of advertising on local boardings, and the capacity output of skilled workers in a great variety of trades, was around 20,000 a year, a figure not usually attained.

Now, however, the Ministry is actively engaged in a drive to bring new recruits to the centers—from any and every experience, including the professions and from all parts of the country. Training is concentrated on producing semi-skilled labor for the engineering and metal industries.

All Agencies Explored

Instructions have been sent out for employment exchanges to comb their books for suitable candidates. Black-coated workers who have lost their jobs because of war economy are also being urged to enroll for a course at the centers. All those who graduate from these craftsmen's colleges are guaranteed jobs. Minimum pay for a graduate should be three pounds ten shillings a week without overtime.

Admission to the centers is open to all men from 18 onwards with the exception of those between 20 and 25 relegated to war duty. At the centers men are to get allowances covering food and board, leaving five shillings over in pocket-money each week, with other allowances if needed.

The range of subjects on the "curriculum" comprises draftsmanship, fitting, and turning, instrument-making, machine-operating, sheet-metalworking and electrical and oxy-acetylene welding. A student specializes in one of these and, if all goes well, is sent off after a six-months' course to take his place in industry as a fully qualified craftsman.

Men who show particular ability are to be given extra training to enable them to take jobs in most highly skilled grades.

Already the recruiting campaign is showing results. At the Leicester center, for instance, a number of tapdancers from the vaudeville stage are hammering out new careers for themselves, not to mention an erstwhile dance-band crooner and a butler from a peer's mansion.

Altogether 40,000 craftsmen will reach industry this year from such camps. This will not be nearly enough to meet the demands for new labor, but it will provide a valuable flow of specialists.

Perhaps more important, it is expected to act as an example to individual concerns. Industry needs to prepare two separate schemes for itself, one for the training of at least another 200,000 craftsmen, and a second for the less intensive training of hundreds of thousands, maybe millions, of only partially skilled workmen and women, who will be needed for repetitive work demanding only three and four weeks' training.

Troop Ticket Man Is King George VI

By the Associated Press

London, March 15

King George VI, dressed up in a naval uniform, turned ticket collector today but very few people were the wiser.

The King's play-acting came at the dockside where he was watching 1,000 men of the British Expeditionary Forces disembarking from France on leave.

Taking over the task of a railway employee, the King stood and collected leave passes as the men came ashore.

Few of the soldiers recognized His Majesty. Most of them handed over their passes mechanically and hurried past.

Need of Oil Called Weak Point In Reich's Economic Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—Germany is blockade-proof for at least two years of the present type of war, but in the third or fourth year the British and French Empires will be able to crush the Reich by superior military power, Dr. Karl Brandt, professor at Stanford University and formerly professor of agricultural economics at the University of Berlin, declares in the spring issue of "Foreign Affairs," published today.

Even with limited Russian assistance, Germany can hold out for two years anyway, provided it does not abandon its "sitdown" tactics in favor of a Blitzkrieg, and provided the Allies do not force it to adopt a more wasteful war strategy, Dr. Brandt holds. Turning to the critical items in Germany's economy, he indicates that the Reich's food deficit is not so serious now as it was in 1914. He declares that German farmers today are producing more grain and grass, more sugar beet and potatoes, more milk and pork than ever before. Under peacetime conditions, about 87 per cent of all food consumed in Germany is grown there, as against 75 per cent in 1914.

Strong in Finance

As for finance, to expect Germany to go bankrupt soon is "complacent self-deception," he notes. Although the Reich's public debt will total at least 80,000,000,000 marks by next autumn, the Nazis have already introduced a vast levy on wages in the form of "saving scrip," and they can reduce interest rates on bonds or even repudiate them outright. No internal financial dilemma, according to him, will wreck the Nazi machine. "The weak points," to quote him, "in Germany's economic and financial situation are her import requirements and the means at her disposal to pay for them."

On this score, his view agrees with the general report that the most critical shortage lies in petroleum and lubricants. As for cotton, wool and rubber, "Ersatz" substitutes will make overseas imports unnecessary; and as for ores and metals, they can be had from European neighbors, except copper, which can be replaced largely by aluminum.

But oil, Dr. Brandt finds, is the Reich's Achilles heel. "In the last year before the war," he comments, "the Reich consumed 8,000,000 tons of oil products. Today, since Germany can produce only 3,500,000 tons of oil products and substitutes, some 4,500,000 tons must be imported, if the peace-time level of consumption is maintained; and from 12,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons must be imported if active operations, like those of 1917-18, takes place on the Western Front."

Transportation Sag

Russia, he maintains, will be of little help, owing to transportation difficulties. The German railway system is already overburdened and may be the first place where the strain of war produces a break. After weighing all the factors, then, he concludes that while Germany might, by dint of supreme buying efforts, be able to obtain normal peace-time requirements of 8,000,000 tons of oil products, it could not, under any circumstances, secure an additional 13,000,000 tons. By his calculations, there exists the theoretical possibility that Germany can keep its war machine going by drawing vital raw materials from near-by countries. It can sell ships and art treasures, and it can utilize its capital investments abroad, which are put at near 6,000,000,000 marks. It can utilize, also, its hoard of gold and foreign exchange, valued by Dr. Brandt at 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 marks. Further than that, it can deliver the desperate threat, "Deliver, or else," to the Balkans.

"A great deal depends," Dr. Brandt concludes, "on the nature of the war in the next few months. If Germany decides to outlast the Allies in a sit-down war of nerves, the final economic collapse can be postponed, but the war will eventually be lost. In the third or fourth year the British and French Empires will be able to crush the Nazis by superior military power."

Steel Hits High

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP) — Record-breaking production of steel in England, Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia made 1939 the highest production year throughout the world. United States production, and that in most other steel producing nations, reached relatively high, but not record levels, the American Iron and Steel Institute said today.

Total world production was estimated at 149,330,000 net tons, based on data published by leading trade journals. The 1939 figure compares with 149,140,000 net tons in 1937 and is 13 per cent above the 1929 figure of 132,570,000 tons.

The United States produced 35 per cent of the world's steel in 1939, with Germany second, producing 19 per cent.

French Scan War Course; Lament Plight of Finns

PARIS, March 15 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies today approved an appropriation of 55,000,000,000 francs (about $1,150,000,000) for military expenses in the second quarter of 1940. For the first quarter 54,937,000,000 francs previously were appropriated.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 15—The secret session of the French Senate, which began yesterday and will probably end this evening, is apparently hearing the frankest and most outspoken discussion of the conduct of the war and the future course of Anglo-French strategy since the beginning of hostilities.

The wartime instinct to present a united front toward the outside world persists, and the criticisms by individual Senators and explanations by Premier Edouard Daladier and other Government spokesmen are being shrouded behind a veil of secrecy and most probably behind a vote of confidence in the Government after the end of the session.

But France is profoundly grieved and chagrined by the fate of Finland. Former Premier Léon Blum speaks for the whole country when he writes today: "The terrible peace which puts Finland in mourning threw France into consternation. The French people feel as struck by the misfortune as if it had experienced a defeat."

My own impression is that nothing since the beginning of the war has excited so much grief and sympathy on the part of the average Frenchman, who takes no more than normal interest in politics.

The shock was greater because the news dispatches had not conveyed the full impression of the seriousness of the Finnish military position.

Parliament Aware of Situation

This popular sentiment naturally affects Parliament, and it is safe to assume that the Senate yesterday and today inquired exhaustively into all aspects of Anglo-French aid to Finland and the circumstances which rendered this aid ineffective. It is expected that the Chamber of Deputies will hold a secret session for the same purpose next Tuesday.

What has perhaps been the most disquieting has been impression, which the Government may be able to dispel, is the indecision and irresolution of this question of aid to Finland.

Had France and England from the beginning disinterested themselves in the Finnish question on the ground that considerations of geography and politics forbade intervention in this part of Europe there would be less sense of chagrin and failure now.

The most distinguished Senate interpolator is the former Premier and Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval. He has remained in the political background since the beginning of the war, but is known as strong advocate of better relations between France and Italy. It is highly probable that the Senate discussions following the interpolations of M. Laval and other Senators went far beyond the historical details of the Finnish affair and touched the broad aspects of French military and diplomatic policy concerning the nearest Balkans and relations with Italy—the latter being a subject upon which censorship here is extremely sensitive and cautious.

Loss of Prestige Felt

For French chagrin over the fall of Finland is not exclusively or even chiefly sentimental. Prestige is a very important consideration of a war in which so many countries are playing the role of fence-sitters.

As a direct sequel to the Finnish capitulation one hears here rumors of increased Soviet-German pressure on Rumania where France and England made strenuous efforts to prevent too much oil going to Germany. Moreover, abandonment of Finnish resistance served to tighten the German grip on Swedish iron ore which with Rumanian oil represents a highly important element in the economic strategy of the war.

The Senate and Chamber will want the strongest assurance that the Government is doing everything compatible with the country's military resources to stiffen the barrier against German and Soviet aggression in southeastern Europe in which Turkey and the Near Eastern armies of Gen. Maxime Weygand and Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell are the key pieces.

One finds in the corridors of the Chamber and in French political circles generally definite impatience with the idea of treating the Soviet Union as neutral, when it so evidently works in hand with Germany, also with the too solicitous regard for the rights of neutrals which are too terrified or weak to defend these rights themselves.

Call for Vigorous Policy

This feeling finds significant expression in the following comment in the influential Le Temps which may well foreshadow a more active and vigorous policy in the event of certain future contingencies than was shown in regard to help for Finland.

"The Entente must henceforward speak loudly and clearly, attack wherever possible and seek to find battlefields permitting the deployment of its immense military forces. The Entente must not hesitate to tear up certain diplomatic fictions, to make war on all its enemies, convince certain neutrals that there is no juridical or moral objection to one belligerent employing all the arms utilized by the enemy, and that the laws of war would be a mockery if systematic observance of the principles of international law served only to paralyze its defenders. We must make war, not merely submit to it; precede, not follow the enemy; force a victory, not wait for it. Certainly there are serious risks. But the supreme risk would be to expose oneself to the danger of losing everything for not knowing how to take risks."

It is the declaration of this sense that the Chamber expects and desires from the Government.

U. S. Offered Bomb Like 'Secret Weapon'

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—An inventor's claims for a devastating new aerial bomb, reputedly developed along the ideas of Reichsführer Hitler's boasted "secret weapon," prompted a call for a joint session of congressional committees on the national defense.

They were asked to consider the weapon March 18.

The bomb, a liquid oxygen and carbon explosive, was described in private before the Senate Military Affairs Committee by its inventor, Lester R. Barlow of Baltimore, Md. The session ended on a theatrical note when stenographic notes of Mr. Barlow's testimony were burned lest details on the bomb become public.

American military experts have been skeptical of the practicability of such a bomb, but Mr. Barlow maintained he had overcome the questionable features.

Detonator Ray

OAKLAND, Calif., March 15 (AP)—Army officers watched a demonstration of a "detonator ray" described by its inventor as potentially able to blow up enemy ammunition and gasoline stores at a distance.

The demonstration was staged by Otto H. Mohr. He declined to tell exactly how the machine operated but said it depended on both sunlight and electric power. Army officers refused to comment.

OTTAWA, March 15 (CP)—The Canadian Government has established an inventions board of Government officials to study the flood of new gadgets pouring into the Capital. Ideas range from lethal rays to potato peelers. To date between 500 and 600 inventions have been offered.

Few Surprises

By a Military Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every week or so since the present war broke out, there have been accounts of special chemicals, mysterious "rays," new guns, or secret kinds of ammunition.

But the fact is that most of these startling schemes are basically fictional.

Ignorance, if not outright propaganda, is often the producer of such sensational claims.

And the needless fear which follows them can be allayed in two ways. It can be pointed out that similar predictions were made in 1914-1918, without foundation.

Moreover, the limitations surrounding the evolution of such weapons can be shown to be far greater than is generally supposed.

New gases have been more than hinted at. Although it cannot be denied with certainty, it does not seem probable that a terrible "super gas" has been produced in secret, because the realm of possible chemical compounds has been too well explored.

Available in Last War

There were about 36 different gases developed during the World War of 1914-1918. Of these mustard, phosgene, diphosgene, chlorpicrin, and diphenylchlarsine proved efficient. Talk of new gases probably would be more accurate if it spoke of refinement of one of the well known gases, a combination of one or more, or possibly a more complete development of lewisite, and adamsite. These two gases were available during the last war, but the peace was signed before they were put into action.

There also have been statements that the first mass bombing done in earnest may see new means of warfare for destroying balloon barrages, namely, iron dust. If iron is ground finely enough some researchers claim it will ignite in air. Sprayed from planes at great heights it would turn into blankets of flame and ignite the balloons, sending balloons and netting to the ground. But such dust is very costly, it would take a lot of it, and a technique for using it would have to be developed. So this, too, seems very highly improbable.

Two outstanding facts regarding the European war to date are:

1. Protection against war gases was highly developed at the outset.

2. Gas has not been used offensively.

To just what extent cause and effect are here represented remains, like many other aspects of the war, purely conjectural. In any event, the whole world, belligerents and neutrals alike, can be grateful for at least the deferment of gas warfare in the present conflict.

Defense Against Chemicals

In the field of explosives it does appear that the so-called new ones, "Pentrite" and "T4," are being used with marked effect in explosive bombs from airplanes.

The fundamental explosives for a great many years have been tetryl and picric acid, of which the former is more generally used. A distillate of coal known as toluol is necessary in the manufacture of tetryl. Coal being valuable for other things, especially in Italy, nations looked around and found substitutes.

"Pentrite" and "T4" are really well known explosives. They are both white powders, 50 per cent stronger than tetryl, and very stable. These two powerful explosives may be mixed with nitrate of ammonium, and placed in air bombs with instantaneous or delayed fuses. They will both be used a great deal in this war.

Augustin M. Prentiss, author of "Chemicals in War," has aptly stated: "While chemical combat immensely complicates modern war, it is susceptible to complete and adequate defense, and protection against it is essentially a matter of scientific skill. The chemical war of the future will, therefore, be primarily a contest between the scientific abilities of the combatants, that is, a contest of brains, not brawn. This simple fact alone holds out the greatest hope of civilization, for the destiny of man is safest in the hands of the most intelligent." . . .

Thus while research at one time or another may bring out its latest destructive products, modern science both must and will find an answer, and a defense.

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Germans Sink Cargo Ship To Balk British Capture

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—Britain officially announced today the scuttling of the German merchant ship La Coruna, 7,414 tons, when a British warship approached her March 13 in northern waters.

The warship picked up 60 members of the crew after the vessel was set afire, and finished her off with gunfire.

La Coruna left Rio de Janeiro Feb. 3, and apparently was trying to reach home through Norwegian waters.

La Coruna before the outbreak of war was a passenger liner trading between Hamburg, her home port, and Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

Built in 1921 in Hamburg, she was 414 feet long and had a 61-foot beam.

She rode low in the water when she slipped away from Rio de Janeiro, although her declared cargo, which included 30,000 bags of coffee and 2,000 cases of lard and some mica and nickel ore, totaled only 1,600 tons.

A Brazilian sourse at the time said she was loaded with much coal, and there was speculation in Rio de Janeiro that she planned to transfer some of it to other German merchantmen at sea.

At least 22 ships of a total of 149,629 tons have been scuttled by Germans to prevent them from falling into enemy hands. Most of them carried rich cargoes. All except the pocket battleship Graf Spee were attempting to run the British blockade from neutral ports. The losses include six passenger liners, 14 freighters, one tanker and the Graf Spee.

Trawler Is Victor

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—A dramatic 17-hour running fight between an armed British trawler, and a damaged U-boat trying to escape, was told at a British port somewhere along the coast today.

Capt. Harry Westerden, who gave the credit for the final destruction of the U-boat to his son, the Chief Engineer on the trawler, said the U-boat was detected recently off the Scottish coast.

Depth charges brought it to the surface, where it attempted to escape while firing deck guns at the trawler.

The trawler was hit and the engine room flooded. In knee-deep water, Chief Engineer George Leonard Westerden forced the speed up to 18½ knots to chase the U-boat, although the top speed rating was 15.

The average speed of a submarine on the surface is about 15 knots.

"The vibration was terrific and you could see the engine foundations shifting," said Captain Westerden.

"Throughout the chase the vessels pounded each other with shells. We got within fully effective distance and sent the submarine to the bottom with gunfire. There were no survivors from her."

In a sinking condition, the trawler managed to return to port, where it was found that the engines had shifted five inches off their supports.

Engineer Westerden was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for gallantry and devotion to duty."

Prize Reaches Port

KINGSTON, Jamaica (AP)—The 5,600-ton German steamer Hannover, captured by Allied warships off Puerto Rico March 7, was brought into Kingston March 14 as a war prize.

The Hannover was intercepted while trying to get home from Willemstad, Netherlands West Indies. Her crew tried to burn and scuttle her but failed. Thirty-seven of her crew reached Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, in boats. [The British Admiralty indicated that the other 55 were captured.]

U. S. Ship Ruling

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—American ships may not pick up cargoes or passengers in belligerent ports to which they are forbidden to carry cargoes or passengers, according to an opinion expressed by the Justice Department.

The opinion irons out a "kink" in the Neutrality Act. It was released by the State Department, which had asked for it on behalf of the Maritime Commission.

The Neutrality Act made it "unlawful for any American vessel to carry any passengers or any articles or materials to any state named in such proclamation."

The use of the word "to" led some shippers to ask the Maritime Commission whether their ships could carry passengers or cargo "from" belligerent ports outside the combat area—French Mediterranean ports, for instance.

Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, said in a letter to Secretary of State Hull that the Justice Department would not lay down an absolute opinion, but he enclosed the views of the criminal division of the Department that American vessels are prohibited from going into belligerent ports which are not exempted under the Neutrality Act.

Canada Tightens

OTTAWA (CP)—In a move to increase safeguards against Canadian exports reaching Germany, the Prime Minister's office announced recently that Canadian exports to all European neutral countries except Eire, Portugal and Turkey now require an export permit issued by the National Revenue Minister.

Since Jan. 23 exports to neutral countries contiguous to enemy and enemy-occupied territories have required a permit. The latest order extended the same control to exports to non-contiguous countries that Canadian goods may not reach Germany even indirectly.

This extension also is designed to give Canadian exporters and shipping companies using Canadian ports the same protection against contraband control delays as neutral exporters receive from the navicert system now available to United States Exporters.

Athenia in Court

NEW YORK (AP)—The owners of the British liner Athenia are seeking a Federal court order exonerating them from liability for 112 fatalities and property loss.

The Donaldson-Atlantic Line, Ltd., asked that if the Company were found liable its liability be limited to $200,000, to be prorated among claimants.

The Company said 100 people had threatened to sue the United States and that claims so far totaled over $732,000.

The main point in settling liability will be the cause of the sinking. The firm claimed that it was a German submarine.

Germany first blamed a British mine and then said Winston Churchill had instigated the sinking to bring the United States into the war.

'U-Boat' Alarms

LONDON (AP)—British seaplanes roared from their base March 14 after tugboats warned that a German submarine was submerged off the west coast.

Watchers ashore waited tensely for the bombs to drop as the planes dived toward the "conning tower" and "periscope."

Pretty soon the planes returned. They reported the "U-boat" was a floating barrel with a broomstick projecting from it.

Jones Beats Newsmen On Third-Term Topic

WASHINGTON, Mar. 15 (AP)—The 1940 political views of Jesse Jones still are a secret, the best efforts of reporters notwithstanding.

He bested a group of newsmen today.

"What do you hear about the third term?" he asked before he could be asked the question.

Navy Boat Launched

WILMINGTON, Del., March 15 (AP)—The submarine chaser P. C. 450, first craft completed in the United States Navy's experimental small-boat building program, was launched here yesterday at the American Car & Foundry Company shipyard.

Finns March Again—From Red Rule

Finland must find new homes and jobs for 460,000 within its shrunken borders.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 15 (AP)—A new army was on the march today in saddened Finland—an army of 100,000 men, women and children forsaking their firesides in ceded territory to find strange homes within Finland's newly-shrunken frontiers.

By foot, in autos, wagons, and on trains they moved through the snow-clad country taking their pigs, horses and cattle with them. They carried what clothing and family heirlooms they could gather on such short notice before their land is turned over to Russia.

Approximately 500,000 other persons are in refugee centers, having fled there for protection early in the war.

About 140,000 of them may return to their homes—what Russian bombs have left of them—but Finland must find new homes and new livelihoods some place in the rock-bound land for about 460,000.

A Free Choice

Juhu Koivisto, Assistant Minister of Agriculture, who is in charge of moving the people, said that no pressure had been brought to force families to leave the ceded areas, but that experience showed practically none of them wanted to live under Russian rule.

Most of those to be moved are from the regions north of Lake Ladoga, since the ceded Karelian Isthmus was emptied of civilians and turned over to the Army almost completely during the war.

Only 2,000 persons are remaining in Hangoe, the south coast port leased to Russia as a naval base.

The State has been paying the entire cost of feeding and sheltering refugees and now will stand the cost of moving them to permanent homes.

Grave Social Problems

Mr. Koivisto said that an effort would be made to keep friends and neighbors with common traditions and customs together but that "very grave social problems" are ahead. The shock of moving persons from places where their families had dwelt for generations is extremely serious, he pointed out.

The Finnish Government feels that the refugees have a right to expect new property and new homes to make up for what is lost to Russia.

Some of the farming population from the isthmus and north of Lake Ladoga will be moved to Western Finland near Vaasa. Fisherfolk of the isthmus will be settled along the Gulf of Bothnia, in Southwest Finland, where they can follow their accustomed ways.

Every available piece of railway rolling stock, every truck and auto has been sent to Southeastern Finland, especially the heavily-populated Sortvala district, to bring out the unhappy Finns before that territory is turned over to Moscow.

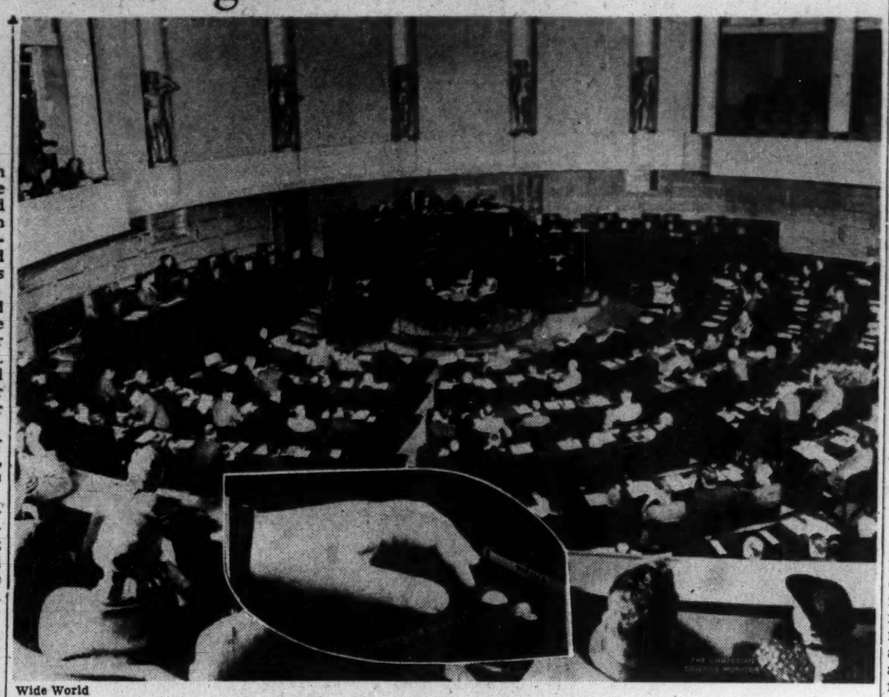
From its shell-scarred positions on the isthmus and north of Ladoga the Finnish Army began its retreat which is scheduled at a rate of about four miles a day. It is to complete the cession by April 10. Each sector has a deadline for being yielded.

Transport Needs

The need for every transport vehicle is so acute that the Government declines to let newspapermen visit the area for the present.

President Kallio tried to hearten his people by telling them to remember their Nation is still free and possesses an Army to protect its independence despite the loss of valuable territory to Russia.

"This Nation must count on its own strength and unity for the great reconstruction task," President Kallio said. "We trust that those civilized nations which recognize the fundamental principles on which our defensive struggle was based will make it their duty to support us."



Wide World

From Tasks of War to Reconstruction

The Finnish Diet, shown above, turns from the problems of actual warfare to the discussion of the ratification of the Russian "peace treaty" and the tremendous task of reconstruction. Inset shows how the Diet votes. The "Yes" and "No" buttons on the desks of each member provide a mechanical system of voting. The vote is immediately recorded on a board above the Speaker's desk.

Reds Celebrate

MOSCOW, March 15 (AP)—Mass meetings of Russian soldiers to "Hail the Red Army's exploits and the peace policy of the Soviet Union" were held on street corners of ruined, burning Viborg immediately after its occupation, Russian correspondents reported today.

"Viborg was unforgettable during the hours of the occupation," wrote the correspondent of Red Star, the Army organ, who marched with the columns which seized the city as fighting ended Wednesday.

"Side by side are raging flames and tall buildings still untouched by fire emerging from the cream-colored smoke.

"Our troops enter the city, preceded by sappers clearing the way. The Red Army columns pass the charred ruins of houses in the suburbs with the Red banner already floating above them. Gradually red flags, waving in the wind, are raised on more and more housetops.

"Our troops, growing in numbers, gather in mass meetings on the street corners."

New Soviet State

MOSCOW, March 15 (AP)—Immediate organization of ceded Finnish territory into an autonomous Soviet Socialist State Republic was considered today to be the principal task of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., convoked for March 29.

The summons to the Parliament, coming three days after the peace treaty, led informed observers to predict that after formal ratification of the pact the Supreme Soviet would act speedily to establish Communist rule in what the Government newspaper Izvestia termed a former "anti-Soviet war base."

This reference to the Karelian Isthmus, where Finland bore the brunt of the Russian assault, prompted one observation that war-lost Finnish land would be strategically split. The Isthmus would be assimilated by the Leningrad Military District, according to this view, and the remainder of the ceded territory, the northern shores of Lake Ladoga and eastern central Finland, would be incorporated into the existing Karelian Soviet Republic, northeast of the Isthmus itself.

In the absence of official comment, however, most observers predicted one separate republic would be created for the occupied areas.

In demanding concessions on the Isthmus, prewar negotiators for Moscow pointed out that Leningrad, less than 30 miles from the former Finnish frontier, was within artillery range of the Mannerheim line. Leningrad, moreover, was the seat of the Finnish campaign.

In keeping with the policies of Nikolai Lenin, father of the Russian revolution, and Joseph Stalin, his successor, the formation of a Soviet Republic in the ceded Finnish areas would promise local self-government and preserve the language and cultural institutions of the regions.

[In Helsingfors, Juhu Koivisto, Assistant Minister of Agriculture in charge of moving Finnish refugees, said that no pressure was being applied to persuade them to move from ceded territory but that almost none wanted to remain under Russian rule.]

The Supreme Soviet last met in November to incorporate into the U. S. S. R. Western Ukraine and Western White Russia, former Polish area.

American Aid Only Ray of Hope Seen for the Jews in Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—American aid is the one ray of hope to the European continent and to the oppressed Jews, and it must be given with "unprecedented generosity" if it is to show even surface effectiveness, according to Morris C. Troper, European Director of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, who returned here yesterday after two-and-a-half years abroad to present a statistical report of European conditions to his committee and to aid the fund-raising drive of the United Jewish Appeal.

Mr. Troper saw the entire European situation darkly. Jews under Nazi oppression and Jewish refugees from it "face the darkest period in the history of their race," he added, and with this description he came out strongly in an appeal for American aid.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee's budget of $9,000,000 for relief last year would have to be amplified to meet present needs, he declared, because the resources of neutral countries to help refugees herded there are rapidly becoming exhausted.

Great Famine Area

"The European continent," he said, "is fast moving toward becoming one of the greatest famine areas in modern history," he continued, "with its concomitant effect upon the lives and futures of hundreds of thousands of innocent men, women and children, with minority groups being the first and greatest sufferers.

Mr. Troper's description of conditions in Europe confirmed reports by foreign aides of the Commission for Polish relief and the predictions of Herbert Hoover.

"Large masses of the population in the occupied areas are threatened with extinction on a scale heretofore unheard of," Mr. Troper said. "Lack of food, clothing, shelter and medical supplies is daily creating unparalleled misery, begarring description. Unless help is brought on a really sizable scale and quickly, these unfortunate people are doomed, and may, in addition, in the course of this destruction, scatter ills to all quarters of the continent. . . ."

In Constant Peril

Jews remaining in Germany are in constant peril, Mr. Troper declared. He saw their attempts to flee Germany as a race for survival.

With rising costs for feeding and housing refugees, and the diminishing support of local agencies, Mr. Troper held that governments would have to assist private agencies to develop an adequate program of relief.

Describing the attempt of Jews to get out of Germany today, Mr. Troper said:

"Thousands literally sit on their suitcases, waiting and hoping for a chance to emigrate, although they know that the American quota, for instance, has been filled for more than the next five years. No one knows what will happen to those thousands, who sit on valises because they no longer have homes in Germany.

Mr. Troper estimated that 415,000 Jews in Nazi-dominated territories were "confronted with either emigrating or being sent into the Lubin area in Poland, which has been selected as a place for Jews, and no one knows what will happen to them there."

Grave in Hungary

The situation was especially grave in Hungary, he said, where recent anti-Jewish legislation, throwing 15,000 Jews in professional life out of work, had rendered more acute the hardships of the 600,000 Jews in that country.

"They must have help, because they cannot get out of Hungary right now," Mr. Troper said. "Their plight is desperate and we should try to help them with food and clothing."

Mr. Troper said that anti-Semitism was growing in some non-axis countries, and that in Rumania, 150,000 of the 900,000 Jews had lost the right to practice their professions.

The current budget of the United Jewish Appeal is $23,000,000, for relief among Jews in Europe, refugee resettlement here, and emigration and rehabilitation in Palestine. Mr. Troper said American Jews would have to give on a greater scale than ever before, because taxations and war demands had virtually exhausted the charitable resources of European Jews.

Norway Bares German Threat

OSLO, Norway, March 15 (AP)—Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht declared in a broadcast that Norway and Sweden had refused a last-minute formal request of Britain and France to send troops through Scandinavia to Finland's aid because it was learned that Germany would intervene.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister said that the French and British issued feelers as early as March 2, but made no official request for passage of their troops until March 12, a few hours before Finland announced it had signed a peace with Russia.

Norway and Sweden refused the first suggestion of the Allies on March 4 because of fear that if Germany tried to intercept the Allied forces, Scandinavia would become a theatre of war.

One hundred thousand French and British troops would have been necessary to give Finland effective help, Dr. Koht declared, but would have taken so long to transport with their supplies that the effort would have been of no avail.

Finland made its first formal request for passage of Allied aid on March 11, he added, and Norway and Sweden rejected it March 12, the same day the British and French requests were submitted. The formal Allied request "came too late," Dr. Koht said, and their criticism now of Norway and Sweden is "unjust."

It is remarkable that "criticism comes from those who have done less for Finland than we," he added.

The Foreign Minister went on to deny British and French charges that Norway was letting German submarines operate in Norwegian waters, or that Norway is transshipping imports to Germany.

"All accusations in this respect are untrue and we are forced to ask what is the intention of making them," Dr. Koht declared. "Only ill will can create them."

Swedish ore that is being transshipped to Germany, he said, is specifically allowed by the British-Norwegian trade agreement.

Göring Asks Gifts Of Old Metal For Hitler's Birthday

BERLIN, March 15 (AP)—A decree by Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Germany's economic dictator, called on the German people today to make Adolf Hitler "a gift of old metal" on his anniversary, April 20.

A great "voluntary" collection of metals to replenish the materials and supplies of the war industries would be the gift the Führer would appreciate most, the Nation was told.

Germans therefore were urged to rummage their homes and shops for metal objects of all sorts which, even at considerable sacrifice, can be spared so as to keep the war factories going full tilt.

"After all their miscalculations, the enemy now hopes we will run out of certain metals, essential to the conduct of war, which they believe are produced in Germany in insufficient quantity," the decree said.

"We will give them the right answer and in good time create a metal reserve. Therefore I call on you to make a great collection.

"We will contribute to defense of the Reich, in the spirit of Nazi sacrifice, all unnecessary objects of copper, bronze, brass, zinc, lead, and nickel."

Retired Businessman Owes $1,200,000 Tax

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—A retired businessman filed his 1939 income tax report yesterday, and told the Government he owed a tax of $1,200,000.

He sent along a check for $300,000 to cover the first quarterly payment. It was the largest individual return received thus far this year by Internal Revenue Collector James G. Hoey.

Mr. Hoey said from three to 10 returns showing a tax of $1,000,000 or more each are received from individuals each year.

The smallest return thus far this year showed 8 cents due.

Anti-Radical Bill Gets Mail Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. James H. Price said his mail was filled with letters urging him to veto the Heller Senate bill declaring it "contrary to public policy" to permit the use of public buildings by persons advocating the overthrow of the Government by force." The measure was passed in the closing hours of the 1940 Virginia General Assembly recently.

The bill makes it the duty of the custodian of public buildings to "deny the use of public buildings contrary to said policy."

The Governor said that all the comment he had received on the bill had been "unfavorable."

Dairy Income Exceeds Cotton in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — For years and years "King Cotton" was monarch of all he surveyed in Montgomery County, but last year he fell to third place from the standpoint of farm income, announced Lem A. Edmonson, County Agent.

Britain Mobilizes Cash Against Any Nazi Bloc

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—Great Britain today took action to meet what appeared to be the beginnings of a German plan for an economic bloc, consisting of Germany, Russia, and Italy and the small states in between.

New measures for mobilizing the resources of the British and French empires were designed as a counter-move for the economic federation which Germany's Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop is reported to have proposed to Italy during his visit to Rome last week end. Part of this German economic agreement would be the accord already announced for Germany to supply Italy with coal by rail to circumvent the British blockade.

German coal trains, according to Belgrade advices, are going through Northern Yugoslavia on their way to Italy, with the right of way over local traffic.

Financial Reserves

Britain has moved to fortify the British position in this deepening economic struggle by increasing its reserves of foreign exchange for purchases of war supplies, by mobilizing the resources of its own and the French overseas empires, and by driving German securities from British money markets.

The following steps were taken to implement these measures:

1. To tighten its hold on foreign exchange, the Government banned private importation of canned and bottled fruits, beginning March 19.

Only the Ministry of Food will be permitted to buy these products abroad, but the effect on British supplies is not expected to be felt immediately since large stocks have been accumulated recently. Fruit juices, jam, and marmalade are exempt.

The United States has been Britain's chief provider of canned and bottled fruits, principally peaches, pears, apricots, grapefruit, and fruit salad. In 1938 more than $14,000,000 worth was imported from the United States.

2. To organize British-French colonial co-operation in order to utilize all of both empires' resources for the war effort, it was learned, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary, will confer in Paris soon with M. Georges Mandel, French Minister of Colonies.

Besides production, their discussions are expected to include intra-colonial trade, transport, radiocasting, aviation, and foreign currency restrictions.

Colonial collaboration, it was believed, will supplement the economic agreement of last November by which the Allies pooled their economic resources and will make the colonies largely self-supporting.

3. Large-scale selling in Britain of securities, chiefly negotiable bonds on behalf of German interests, was disclosed in a Stock Exchange warning to members to "exercise greatest caution in accepting and executing orders, the real source of which they are not able to verify beyond all reasonable doubt."

Such sales are subject both to Stock Exchange disciplinary action and stringent penalties under the law forbidding trading with the enemy.

The authoritative Financial Times pointed out that delivery of a "tainted" security passes no title to the purchaser and that "the seller thus is at the risk of having to make a second delivery if, as the result of an enemy interest, the securities comprised in the first delivery are claimed by the custodian of enemy property."

Lord Beaverbrook, in a signed editorial in his Daily Express, voiced optimism that the Russian-Finnish peace would not increase Scandinavia's trade with Germany.

"Scandinavia must sell to Britain," he wrote. "Cash is the necessary condition of their lives. And it is only in Britain that they can collect it.

"A long purse makes a short war."

Some sources expressed belief that Italy might double its purchases of British coal as a result of Britain's release of 13 Italian colliers laden with German coal and the Rome Government's agreement to transport no more German coal by sea during the war.

The Daily Herald (Labor) saw reports of an impending Russian-Italian rapprochement as a prelude to two other moves—"a big Balkan drive—an attempt to cajole or coerce Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria into adhesion to the Berlin-Rome-Moscow system" and "a big peace move."

Only During War

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Great Britain declared today that its restrictions on imports of certain American products were solely war measures and "not in any way intended to cause a permanent diversion of trade."

The assertion was contained in a formal statement of the British Ambassador, the Marquis of Lothian, issued by the British Embassy.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at his press conference a little later, said he was glad to be able to say that discussions were continuing with representatives of the British and French governments to safeguard American commercial interests.

Mr. Hull explained that total American exports to Great Britain, despite the restrictions on certain products, had greatly increased since the war started in September. Those to France have more than doubled, especially during the past two or three months, he said.

Nova Scotia Hit

HALIFAX, March 15 (AP)—Nova Scotia apple growers will be hit "very seriously" if Britain's announced ban on the importation of canned and bottled fruits is not modified, Agriculture Minister J. A. McDonald said.

About 500,000 cases of canned apples from last year's Annapolis Valley crop have yet to be sold, the Minister said. They represent about $1,975,000 at current wholesale prices. About the same amount already has been sold, mostly to the United Kingdom.

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When You're in Shanghai Do As the Japanese Indicate

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—From the vantage point of this international city a formula can be assembled showing at least some of the things a foreigner must not do if he wants to keep out of trouble in Japan.

During recent months, several foreigners have fallen into the hands of the Japanese police and undergone lengthy interrogations, usually based on political grounds. The most prominent cases are those of James R. Young, American newspaperman, and Luther Tucker, American missionary.

Few foreigners find it expedient to talk much about their experiences, as the usual outcome is that they are allowed to go free on condition they leave Japan and keep quiet.

Photography is, of course, one of the most fruitful sources of difficulty. It is seldom indeed that accusations of what might be termed "espionage photography" have held water. Practically always, if any offense can be proved it is merely that of taking portraits with a section of fortified zone in the background—less frequently, of taking a fortified zone because of the scenery

Safe Rule for Photographers

The best general rule is not to photograph along the seashore at all, and in case of doubt—as when one wishes, for example, to photograph some Imperial property—to inquire of the ever-near-by policeman who is quite a good chap when properly approached at one's own initiative.

The next caution is with reference to printed matter, especially pamphlets or books relating in any way to the "China incident." On entry to the country, one is supposed to give the Japanese harbor authorities a full list of all printed matter in one's possession, even magazines and newspapers, together with names of authors and publishers. This often results in confiscation of something. Among the surefire confiscation items is John Gunther's "Inside Asia," because of its opening chapter dealing with the position of the Japanese Emperor. But the casual traveler will prefer confiscation to subsequent trouble if he is caught with something suspicious in his effects and it has not been declared.

Distribution of smuggled matter is particularly dangerous. A recent case involved the mailing within Japan, and otherwise circulating, of a Shanghai-printed Japanese language edition of H. J. Timperley's book on the Japanese army's misconduct at Nanking. In this case, as in an earlier case of a Yokohama resident found to have photographed not wisely but too well, a conviction occurred, but the major share of the punishment was averted by having the convicted person depart from Dai Nippon on a permanent basis.

Danger in "Wild Talking"

Finally there is the extremely broad field of the spoken word. In general, it is naturally harder to convict anybody for something he has said than for possession and circulation of something more concrete.

It does not appear that the Japanese want to persecute foreigners, despite some misapprehension to that effect. But it is unwise for a foreigner to get too much of a reputation as a "wild talker." On the record, it seems inadvisable for visitors to hold meetings with Japanese groups and give them discouraging word on the progress of the Japanese forces in China. It may seem elementary to say such things, but they happen. However, a foreigner can "get away with" things that a Japanese could not, even in these days when the foreigner is not precisely at the height of his popularity.

An ever-present concern of Nipponese police are machinations of the Communist Third International. Whatever one does—indiscreet photography, possessions of suspicious printed matter, particularly if it lacks indication of origin, or has a false label of origin, or conversation—is likely first of all to be judged from the viewpoint of possible Communistic connections.

A word may be said as to what happens in police interrogations. Any foreigner who is held at all is likely to be held a good while. The law allows 28 days before a charge may be placed. However frivolous the arrest may seem, it may be taken for granted that the police think they have something to go on. Under the broad provisions of Japanese law at the present emergency period, almost certainly the police have many openings, although the accused may be very much astonished to discover that he has been remiss.

Bound by Japanese Law

It must be remembered that foreigners in Japan are bound entirely by Japanese law, unlike the case in China where Americans and several other nations still retain extraterritoriality. While diplomatic and consular officials are expected to watch cases against their nationals, and see that there is no illegality or discrimination, it is impossible for them to protest treatment which may seem unusual, so long as it is in accordance with the laws of the Empire. These in certain respects do not accord with Anglo-Saxon democratic ideas and ideals.

In no case coming to the attention of the writer, it should be stressed, has any foreigner been subject to physical violence or to anything worse than occasional lack of tact and courtesy on the part of obscure local authorities. On the other hand, even when the case gets into higher quarters, as it usually does fairly quickly when a foreigner is involved, the interrogators are circumscribed by their own lack of background as to foreign notions and habits. Questioning is likely to be protracted and tedious, at least from the point of view of the one being held.

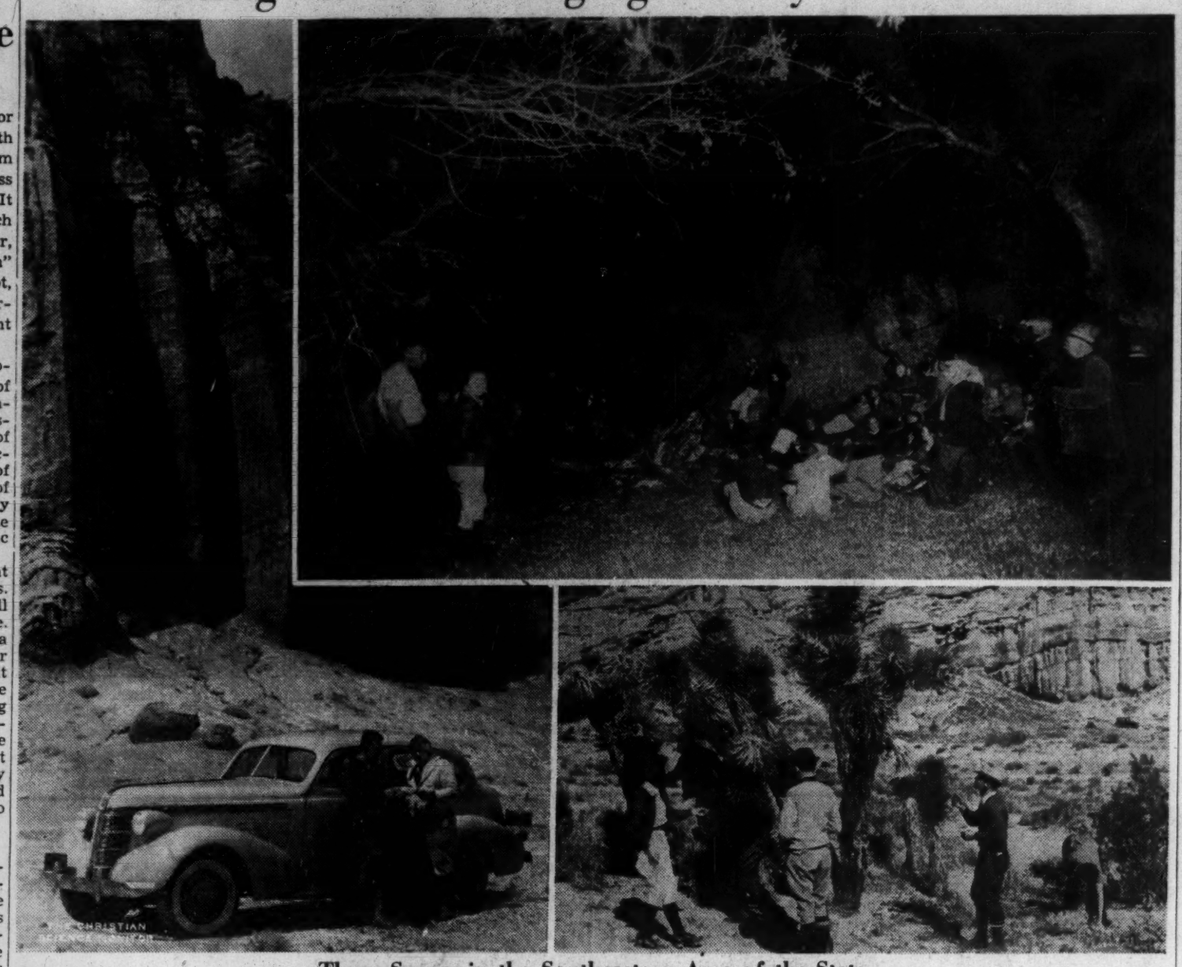
One foreign suspect who belongs to a Christian organization declares that the Japanese officials did not believe him when he insisted that his organization was not subject to orders from American officials.

One of the surprising things about these police detentions and interrogations is the virtual autonomy of those who are in charge. They are responsible up and down the line within their own organization, and leading up to the Home Office, but another department will have neither control nor information.

Foreign correspondents of course make their inquiries at the Foreign Office, but the Foreign Office is quite likely to be entirely barren of information about an arrested foreigner for quite a long time. Moreover, even if Foreign Office people happen to feel that the foreign object of police interrogation is quite guiltless, and that it may be harming Japan abroad in some fashion to have him detained, they have no power to do anything about the matter except make representations to the Home Office, which may or may not be interested—usually the latter.

This is part of the general "vertical" organization of Japan's official institutions. This organization is very strong, but it has little in the way of horizontal strata disseminating information between departments. What is more, even the police at various points seem to have little routine intercommunication. Many an exasperated traveler has marveled at the necessity for giving fullest information on his name, age, plans, birthplace, parents' names and other details to successive Water Police representatives at every Japenese port touched. But that is part of the way Japan does things!

Among the Ever-Changing Scenery of California



Three Scenes in the Southeastern Area of the State

Left—Co-directors of the College of the Pacific tour shown before color spires of Red Rock Canyon: Dr. A. T. Bawden at left and Dr. J. H. Jonte. Upper right—Campfire scene in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Lower right—Inspecting a Joshua tree, a native desert growth

College Professors to Guide Caravan Tour of California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKTON, Calif.—For the ninth consecutive year, College of Pacific professors will turn guides during Easter vacation, March 16-23, and will direct a party of more than 160 teachers, students and their friends on a co-operative educational caravan tour of southeastern California points including the Mojave Desert, Death Valley and Boulder Dam.

Although pleasurable evenings around the campfire on warm desert spring nights will be enjoyed, the 1,600-mile trip will have educational value as well. For teachers and students desiring two units of college-grade work, special studies of the wonders of the desert will be made. Professors of chemistry, geology, engineering, zoology and nature study, and photography will accompany the party and will point out interesting phenomena that would escape the average haphazard tourist.

Death Valley in particular offers a wide range of study possibilities. It is 150 miles long and six to 20 miles wide, rising from 280 feet below sea level—the "basement of the western hemisphere"—to Telescope Peak's 11,045. In this greatest abrupt rise in all of the United States are found the geologic formations of nearly all known ages, fossils and footprints of prehistoric birds and animals and a wealth of flowering plants.

Will Take Pictures

Dr. A. T. Bawden, Professor of Chemistry, and Dr. J. H. Jonte, Director of Chemistry and Geology, will be the co-directors of the trip. Prof. G. S. Eby, who has made a color motion picture film of past trips which has been shown at schools and colleges throughout northern California, will take more pictures and instruct camera enthusiasts. A special section of the caravan will produce an all-color picture centering around an appropriate story. At the college, Professor Eby is an authority on the use of visual aids in education.

Caravan travelers, who pay $30.50 for all expenses, will make the trip in private automobiles provided by the organizers. Their blanket rolls, in which they will sleep under the desert stars, will be carried on trucks which will also transport a portable kitchen and nearly two tons of food.

Unity Is Saved In California For President

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15 (AP)—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes traveled toward Washington today after a 36-hour stay here in which was eliminated the threat of two Roosevelt-pledged national convention delegations competing against each other and a Garner slate in the State presidential primary.

Differences between factions which wanted delegations headed by Gov. Culbert L. Olson and William G. McAdoo, national committeeman and former Senator, were composed yesterday and a compromise slate including both men announced.

Thus was the possibility eliminated of a delegation pledged to Vice-President Garner benefitting at the polls May 7 because of competition between two delegations pledged to seeek a third term for President Roosevelt.

Secretary Ickes refused to be drawn into speculation over whether President Roosevelt would run for a third term.

"The President is able to do his own announcing," he commented.

Indications were that a chairmanship of the California Democratic delegation, which has 44 votes in the national convention, would not be determined until and unless it won in the primary election.

Disapproval of the compromise delegation was voiced by E. Ward, Executive Secretary of Labor's Nonpartisan League, of which C. I. O. Chieftain John L. Lewis is National Chairman.

Mr. Ward issued a statement asserting the slate "is a harmony slate, but not a liberal slate. It is a McAdoo slate."

Walsh Moves to Include Exempt Workers in Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—An amendment to the Social Security Act to include employees of now exempt religious, charitable, and educational organizations was asked by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts in a bill filed in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Walsh believes his bill will safeguard the tax-exempt status of religious and charitable institutions, for the sake of which they successfully resisted other somewhat similar provisions in 1935 and 1939. It provides that all revenues collected from such tax-exempt agencies "shall be paid directly into the Federal old-age and survivors trust insurance fund."

True Contribution

In this way, Senator Walsh explained, the proposed amendment would in reality convert what otherwise would be a general tax into a true contribution to a trust fund available only for the payment of old-age benefits and not subject to appropriation by Congress for any other purpose.

The bill would result in extending coverage of old-age and survivors insurance benefits to all lay employees of the tax-exempt charitable, religious, and educational agencies heretofore excluded. But it would continue to exclude all clergy, sisters, and brothers of religious orders attached to schools, colleges, hospitals, homes for the aged and all other charitable institutions.

The Senator said his amendment would add over 1,000,000 persons to those already embraced by the Act.

In the past religious, charitable, and educational institutions have been successful in keeping outside the Social Security Act. Whether or not the mere change in the proviso for taxation proposed by Senator Walsh will prove satisfactory to these institutions or cause Congress to alter the law is not yet clear.

Object to Compulsion

Some of these groups also have objected to the compulsory feature of the Social Security Law. They have held that if a religious, charitable, or educational organization maintains a higher degree of social security through a private fund than that provided by the Federal Government, the organization should not be compelled to come under the law.

The situation of these organizations on the matter of social security for their employees has been one of opposites; some groups are well organized toward this desirable goal, others have been able to make little or no progress toward caring for elderly employees.

Senator Walsh points out that the Advisory Council of Social Security in a report Dec. 10, 1938, recommended that these groups be encompassed within the Social Security Act. He lists the following organizations in support of his legislation: National Council Protestant Episcopal Church (speaking for itself and not the whole church); National Catholic Welfare Conference; Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds; American Hospital Association; American Association of Social Workers; Community Chests and Councils, Inc., and National Recreation Association.

London Too Dark for Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Scotland Yard believes it has discovered the reasons behind the 70 per cent drop in house-breaking and the 20 per cent drop in automobile stealing.

First glance at London during a blackout night might reveal "ideal" conditions for the burglar or the automobile thief.

Second glance, however, shows that these "ideal" conditions are actually more of a deterrent than an incentive.

For one thing, there are many additional police, "specials" and "War Reserve" officers, about the place, as well as Air Raid Wardens. For another, marauders cannot ensure for themselves a quick getaway and cannot see what they are doing. More important still, they cannot see what other people are doing.

Since all houses are (or should be) just black shapes, external evidence is lacking as to whether the occupants are at the movies or sitting down to dinner at home, and no burglar cares to take the chance of appearing suddenly in a roomful of people. Not only are shops in darkness and burglars unable to use flashlamps without attracting attention, but many premises are heavily fortified with sandbags.

Car-stealing has practically ceased. As a matter of fact, there are few cars to steal—license returns show that about 85,000 motorists have their machines laid up in the London area alone—and joy-riding, formerly a cause of many thefts, came to an end with the introduction of petrol rationing.

Fewer arrests are made these days for drunkenness on the streets. This is partly because fewer persons are using the saloons, owing to the black-out and other war-occasioned reasons, and partly because, as police officials say, responsibility among individuals, concerning the importance of their personal behavior to themselves and the community, has increased.

The authorities are freer to tackle the problem of the "mushroom" clubs, which have been springing up in towns and suburbs to take advantage of concessions in the liquor-licensing acts.

Anyone who cares to pay 5s. and frame a set of "rules" can start up a club in England and obtain a special license for selling drinks. It is equally possible to operate a club conducted as a "party" with hosts and guests, and liquor ordered from a merchant in advance—in effect, a night club, without any license at all.

Abuses of the law in these two forms of entertainment, the night club and the "bottle party" are now being energetically suppressed by a special squad of detectives—mostly university or "public-school" men—with headquarters in Piccadilly, center of London's West End.

New Citizen Untaxed; But He Donates $2

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 15 (AP)—A recently naturalized young citizen balked when he was told he owned no income tax.

"That can't be right, it's worth money to live in the United States," he told Deputy Collector Frank Dalton.

Mr. Dalton insisted that exemptions and deductions made the youth's $1,100 income untaxable.

Whereupon the new citizen pinned a "voluntary contribution" of $2 on a return, and left.

Nazis Speed Balkan Moves

Continued from Page 1

Britain and thereby remove the other menace in the Near East.

Whatever be the results of this diplomatic Blitzkrieg, it is clear that Germany is working along the lines of the closest co-operation between the Soviets and itself.

Are They Allies?

A question that is often asked is whether the present relations between them can be described as that of "military Allies."

There is at the moment no formal evidence for such a contention, though they have co-operated so closely in their particular spheres of action during the past seven months as to be as valuable as Allies to each other.

In fact their looser relationship is even more useful, since it does not impose obligations which might be too uncomfortable, though both the Soviets and the Reich hold the view that treaties are valuable only as long as they are useful to the signatory powers.

In this connection another question which often occurs is the extent to which Berlin is dependent upon Moscow or vice versa, in this "quasi-alliance."

Undoubtedly Germany clearly assumes that it dominates, owing to Russia's weak military state after the recent war. But Berlin also knows that Russia's best help lies not in any military aid, but in the psychological effect which the assumed co-operation between these two empires produces, especially upon the smaller nations.

Pro-Nazis Free

BUCHAREST, March 15 (AP)—King Carol II has offered freedom tomorrow for 800 imprisoned members of the pro-Nazi Iron Guard—provided, they pledge allegiance to him and join the National Rebirth Front, the only legal political party in Rumania.

A roundup of members of the outlawed organization was started in April, 1938, following discovery of a plot and subsequent terroristic activity throughout the country.

Premier Armand Calinescu was assassinated last Sept. 21, and the Iron Guard was blamed. Eight Guardists were executed, and some 2,000 others were reported killed through Rumania as a result of the Calinescu slaying.

A Blank Check

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—Demanding a "positive policy" in the Balkans, the Daily Mail today editorially declared that the Allies have given Rumania a "blank check" promise of assistance and added:

"If she is attacked . . . it must be fulfilled . . . Failure to help because we could not get there (as in the case of Poland and Finland) would be the worst blows the democracies have yet received."

The Daily Mail warned that German imports of Finnish nickel through Russia might nullify one important part of the Allied blockade.

The Times said the British response to the treaty would be a "renewed and strengthened determination to rid Europe of Hitlerism."

The News Chronicle said the Finns, "in a magnificent struggle set an example to all nations. . . . They have the grim satisfaction of having made Russia pay a fearful price for a wanton attack."

The Evening Standard said: "Berlin affects huge rejoicing at the settlement, but it may just as well be that with the avoidance of a British-Russian clash in Finland, Germany has lost the chance of shackling Russia to her war machine."

Trek of Finns to New Homes Widens Field of Needed Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—The welfare of 100,000 Finnish refugees, fleeing their homes before the Russian occupation of ceded areas, depends largely on aid by the Finnish Relief Fund whose drive is being speeded throughout the Nation, it was announced at headquarters, 16 East Forty-eighth Street, here today. The mass migration will add considerably to the present cost of caring for refugees, estimated at $70,000 a day, it was added.

A cablegram received by Herbert Hoover from Aimo K. Cajander, former Finnish Prime Minister and now head of the Civilian Relief Committee of Finland, said assistance from the Finnish Relief Fund was more imperative than ever before, as the number of persons evacuated has increased.

"Misery is great both among the families of those killed in battle or air raids and among the army of evacuated children," he continued. "Having defended her independence and neutrality, Finland, after a persistent fight as an outpost of western civilization and ideals of justice has been compelled to conclude a hard peace. I appeal to you for continued help."

New Benefits Arranged

More than $2,500,000 has been raised thus far and new benefits are being scheduled to reach the $3,000,000 goal as quickly as possible. Kenesaw M. Landis, High Commissioner of Baseball, announced that an all-star major league ball game would be played in Tampa, Fla., on Sunday for the Finnish Fund.

A seven-event "speed carnival," marking the New York debut of Yaisto Maki, Finnish track "star," will be held in Madison Square Garden on March 30. Gregory Rice and Don Lash, American track "stars," will race Maki in the final contest of the evening.

Courage and flexibility are shown by the Finnish colony in Harlem, which has changed its name from the Harlem Branch of "Fighting-Funds for Finland" to "Funds for the Rehabilitation of Finland," and are carrying on with renewed vigor. Jallu Honkonen, Secretary of the Finnish War Veterans of America, at 18 East 125th street, said the organization would continue to send clothing and money, but passage had been canceled for 200 men who were to have left here tomorrow aboard the Bergensfjord, of the Norwegian-America Line, and 500 more who were booked to leave here aboard the Drottingholm of the Swedish-American Line, on March 22, for service with the Finnish army.

Proceeds of a benefit concert at the Finnish Workers' Educational Association, 2056 Fifth Avenue, Sunday afternoon, will be donated to the Scandinavian-American Division of Fighting-Funds for Finland, Inc., headed by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan. General O'Ryan said the drive would cease activities, but that the New York office at 9 East Forty-fifth Street, would remain open for a few weeks.

Mayor La Guardia has accepted the vice-chairmanship of the New York Committee of the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., it was announced at headquarters, 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, today. Assisting him will be Henry Morgenthau, Sr., Dr. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, and Dr. John L. Elliott of the New York Society for Ethical Culture. Alexander Stillman of the National City Bank has been named Treasurer.

The Committee was organized recently under Col. William J. Donovan to collect funds for distribution among Polish war sufferers in Poland and adjoining countries. Administration of relief abroad will be conducted by the Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., of which Herbert Hoover is an officer.

A major event of the New York drive is a dinner to be held at the Ambassador Hotel on Monday, March 18. Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador, will be the main speaker.

America Thanked

HELSINGFORS, March 15 (AP)—Vaeino Tanner, Finnish Foreign Minister, in a radiocast to the United States thanking Americans for their help, said in part:

"Citizens of the United States, we thank you for your help and wish your great country continued success."

Hidden Tax Linked to Spending

Continued from Page 1

$800,000,000 from direct taxes on employers and employees.

Where does the remainder of this $9,000,000,000 come from? It comes the easy way—temporarily easy, at least. About $2,000,000,000 of it is obtained from invisible taxes on consumption, and most of the remainder comes from the invisible and, as far as the citizen is immediately concerned, painless method of borrowing.

In other words, one-third of the Government's large expenditures are derived from taxes which are visible and noticeable—but visible and noticeable to a relatively small number of voters. Two-thirds of the Government's expenditures are obtained by fiscal methods which convey no tangible sense of tax responsibility upon the voters. This vast revenue comes from indirect taxes, which are heavy but unseen, and borrowing which, politically, is the easiest money of all.

It is for these reasons that Congress is finding that wide reform in taxing and budgeting methods must accompany any effective approach toward reducing the Federal deficit.

The current estimates of 1940 Federal income tax returns underline at various points the limited extent to which direct tax responsibility comes home to the citizen. On the basis of the returns of previous years it is estimated that this year:

Five per cent of all income taxpayers will pay 56 per cent of the total income tax collected.

Two per cent of all income taxpayers will pay 20 per cent of the total.

Four and one half per cent will pay 11 per cent of the total.

Fourteen per cent will pay 7 per cent of the total tax.

Three fourths of the taxable returns will be under $5,000, and this largest group will pay 6 per cent of the total tax.

The relatively small number of income-tax payers in the United States—this year probably about 3,500,000—is re-directing attention to the demand that exemptions be lowered. The objective of this step, advocated by Senator Robert La-Follette of Wisconsin, is not to place heavier tax burdens upon the lowest-income groups, but rather to let direct and visible taxation take the place of indirect and invisible taxation so as to extend tax consciousness to the greatest possible body of the electorate.

Senator La Follette has estimated that lowering the levels of exemptions to $800 for single and $2000 for married persons would produce 1,400,000 more direct taxpayers and about $110,000,000 more revenue annually.

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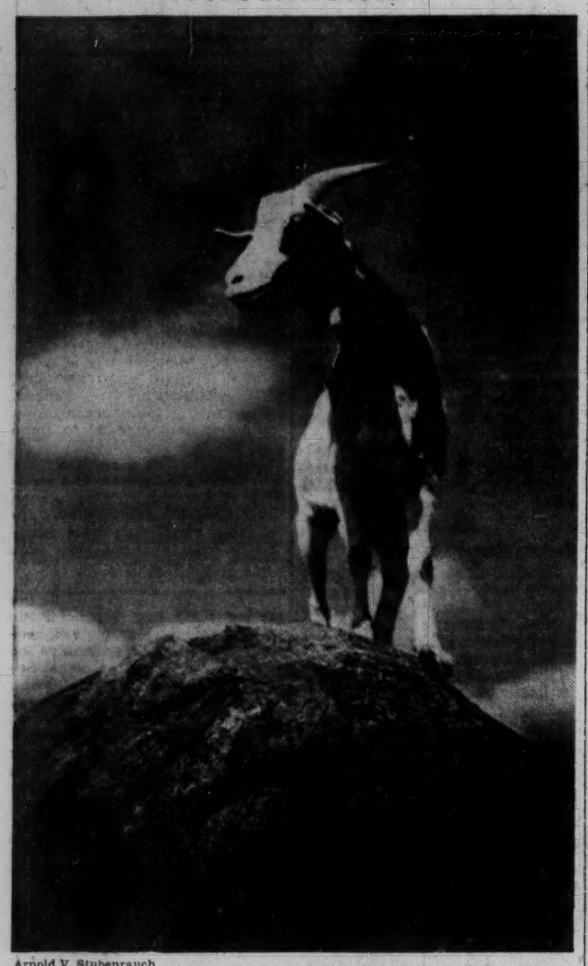

Arnold V. Stubenrauch

Goat Exalted by Artistic Cameraman

NEW YORK—From a technical point of view, the composition scheme of this picture—one of many at the seventh International Salon of Photography of America—is that of a pyramid which exalts the subject, a sort of a king-on-a-throne idea. The element of humor is enhanced by this exaltation of a goat as well as by the fact that a goat is a humorous animal. The exhibit is on view at the American Museum of Natural History.

Livable Homes at $1 a Week To Supplant Rural Slums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—The first large-scale Federal housing project which will make available to the lowest-income farm workers of the United States new and livable homes at a rent of less than $1 a week was approved by President Roosevelt today.

Under the joint administration of the United States Housing Authority and the Deparment of Agriculture, construction is to begin immediately on 1,300 low-rent houses in six different localities where farm living conditions are most unsatisfactory.

This project represents the Government's initial effort to eradicate America's rural slums which, lacking the dramatization and familiarity of city tenements, have been last to catch the imagination and support of housing reformers.

The funds to make possible the building of these homes will be drawn from the appropriation authorized by Congress last year when it added $800,000,000 to the Housing Act to be used in either urban or rural areas.

Only a Beginning

It is the purpose of the United States Housing Authority to avoid the fallacy that bad housing is limited to cities and towns, and while the project announced by the White House today is recognized as a small beginning in a vast problem, it is expected that it will develop into a better way of living for the most distressed farmers, farm tenants, sharecroppers and rural wage workers.

The new homes will be built to take the place of unsanitary and ramshackle huts which now dot the landscape in many parts of the South and West. They will be constructed on an extremely modest and inexpensive scale with the end in view that their maintenance will be within the means of those who rent them. A rent of $50 a year is being established uniformly.

Southern farm families and dust bowl migrants would be the two groups who will benefit most immediately from the new program.

Surveys completed by the Department of Agriculture show that the average farmhouse in the South to be worth about $650, while the house of the average farm renter is valued at $350.

Ordinary Facilities Lacking

Indicative of the need which the rural rehousing project is designed to meet is the fact that nearly one fifth of all southern farmhouses have no toilet facilities. Of the many farmhouses surveyed more than one third were without screens, and only 5 per cent had water piped into the house.

For some time the whole range of rural housing problems in the United States has been under study by an inter-departmental committee made up of the Housing Authority, the Department of Agriculture, the Public Health Service, WPA, Social Security Board, and the Farm Security Administration. These conferences have removed many technical difficulties which stood in the way of co-ordinating the work of the several Government agencies and have paved the way for starting the present nation-wide rural housing program.

With approval for the construction of only 1,300 houses, it is admittedly but a beginning. The Farm Security Administration has estimated, for example, that 3,000,000 new homes would need to be built in order to house decently the Nation's farm propulation.

The projects approved are located in southern and middlewestern communities. They are, together with the total development cost: Lonoke County, Ark., $628,000; Thomas County, Ga., $397,000; Alexander County, Ill., $352,000; Vigo County, Ind., $390,000; Lee County, Miss., $634,000, and Darlington County, S. C., $404,000.

Under this program the USHA will make loans to finance 90 per cent of the development for a term of 60 years at 2¾ per cent.

Baldomir Considers Reforms To Gain Forced Army Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—President Baldomir, chagrined by the Legislature's refusal of a bill for compulsory military service, is considering constitutional reforms to gain this and other points in his governing program. He reluctantly accepted the resignation of his Defense Minister, Gen. Alfredo R. Campos, who had sponsored the project.

Service in the small standing army, which is supplemented by a national guard or militia, is voluntary. The force for some time, according to President Baldomir, has been incapable of performing its defense and police tasks: "Despite the capacities of the officers and the annual expenditure of 11,000,000 pesos (about $4,290,000) on the maintenance of numerically small contingents," he says, "the effective value of the army is zero."

In his advocacy of army conscription, he has also called attention to resurgence in the world of the philosophy of "might over right." He pointed to "what has occurred in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Finland." America had appreciated the lesson and proceeded to certain international agreements with which Uruguay was associated, he added. It was not a question of desiring war, the President declared, for to perfect the defense of a small country was not to stimulate militarism. He added, in effect:

"Confide in another's assistance, in fraternal assistance if you like, but this is not the best procedure to maintain peace. It is preferable to feel strong enough to sustain one's self. We should confront a spying and aggressive force with that which springs from the will to live freely and which, however slight it may be, would make the aggressor hesitate before any attempt at enslavement. Independence, like every human asset, can only be enjoyed when there is a readiness and ability to defend it."

The parliamentary rebuff was not limited to the army service bill. President Baldwin also complains against the delayed status of other reform measures—the laws regarding immigration, the Agrarian Bank, school buildings and pensions. He accuses parliamentarians of playing a political game of opposition and ignoring urgent national requirements.

A group of parliamentary supporters of the Government waited on President Baldomir to explain why they could not support the project. Apparently some of these had given an election promise that no initiative of this kind would occur during this presidential period.

Therefore, while conceding the maximum legislative initiative to the Executive, they felt themselves "morally implicated." It was right, they said, for the President to be concerned with high matters of State and national sovereignty; but the position of parliamentarians is different.

They argued that it would be fatal to parliamentarianism for legislators to go back on their pledged word to the electorate. It would establish "dangerous scepticism" regarding election promises, they declared, adding that it would be difficult to vote on an important national defense problem when its consideration would be subordinated to a debate of political interest and passion.

In reply President Baldomir recognized that some had committed themselves before the electorate but national interests—arising from international as well as domestic factors—demanded the action he had sponsored. The President said he was not committed to any promise and, when he indicated a national duty, all other considerations should be subordinated.

Indians Prosper by Co-ops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Lessons in co-operation and community effort are rapidly being absorbed by Saskatchewan's 16,000 Indians, bringing them a larger measure of prosperity, independence, and better living conditions.

Indicative of the success of community gardening, instituted three years ago, was that achieved by the Carlton agency, comprising five Indian reserves with a population of 820, in 1939.

In the Sturgeon Lake Reserve, when the average Saskatchewan production was about 50 per cent below normal, there were produced on a 10-acre community garden, 2,000 bushels of potatoes and three tons of carrots.

Other Reserves Active

On the six-acre Big River Reserve, 700 bushels of potatoes were grown. On the Sandy Lake Reserve's 10 acres, 1,500 bushels of potatoes were grown. And at Montreal Lake, in the far north, Indians raised 200 bushels. The Mistawasis Reserve 15 acres of land turned out 1,500 bushels of potatoes, a ton of carrots and a ton of turnips.

Another outstanding example of Indian co-operative work was that achieved by the Moose Mountain Reserve in the south in the planning and making of garments.

With material supplied both by the department and bought by themselves, the Indian women made dresses for children and adult women, and underwear and quilts. Later the women fashioned enough shirts of doeskin for each man in the reserve.

While their women were busy on dressmaking, the men did their part in cutting timber and erecting a community clubhouse, selling hay and other produce to buy the flooring. When the building was complete, they turned it over to the women to be used as a women's center for home-building activities.

On Saskatchewan Indian Reserve the old-fashioned spinning wheel is coming back into its own. Its use is another phase of the department's effort to make the Indian more self-supporting.

Four New Schools

At least four new schools have been built in 1939 on Indian reserves in the Province, aiding the educational and vocational training of Indians.

Agriculture, being the chief occupation of Indians, is the course which is most encouraged. But Indian boys are given the opportunity to take up study in handling tools, manual training and, in rarer cases, auto mechanics. As far as possible, instructors are chosen from the more accomplished Indians.

Indian women are not overlooked in training. Facilities are provided for their instruction in domestic science, sewing, cooking, and baking. The organization of many homemaker clubs among the women has proved to be an enormous success, according to officials.

West Sees Trade Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Just as the Pacific Coast is becoming especially South American "trade conscious," there comes a threat that one strong trade link with the East Coast of South America—the McCormick Steamship Company's Pacific-Argentine-Brazil Line will be discontinued.

This is an American Flag Service running between the West Coast of North America and the East Coast of South America. It has been reported that the Company has been unable to reach an amicable understanding with the United States Maritime Commission over purchase of some of the new C-1 type freighters being built by the Commission. The line is scheduled to end its service with the final run of the freighter West Ivis already on its voyage.

All hope is not lost, however, for resumption of this schedule. A Los Angeles firm has bid $430,967 for three Government-owned ships to run from British Columbia and Pacific Coast ports to the East Coast of South America.

New Bid Likely

It also is considered likely that the McCormick people may put in another bid to include four of the new C-1 type freighters for which the Maritime Commission is said to have asked $2,000,000 cash.

The Pacific Coast and some South American cities are anxious lest the route be completely abandoned if the Maritime Commission accepts an offer of some $505,000 already made by an eastern concern for the Pacific-Argentina-Brazil Line—to run to African ports instead.

Other arguments for continuing the service include this statement from John Thompson of San Francisco, representing the City on a South American trade development tour with other business men. He reports back to the Mayor, and to the San Francisco News, of which he is Foreign News Editor, that:

"If there is one single need in the relationship between North and South America that we have found expressed by our South American business contacts on this trip, it is an insistent demand for more adequate shipping facilities between the two areas."

A study of the business developed by the Pacific-Argentina-Brazil Line shows that during the past 14 years the Company developed a South American cargo tonnage from 70,000 to 230,000 annually.

Better Relations

One fact is believed to favor continuance of the service. It is this: The Federal Government's policy has been, and still is, to develop better trade and cultural relations with nations to the South. The Maritime Commission is certainly aware of this. Furthermore, under the Act which inaugurated it, the Maritime Commission is not held to choice of the "highest bidder" in its dealings on ships and routes—but rather must make decisions based upon the need, value, and American interest at stake.

To continue the present United States-South American good will trade, and cultural development policy adequate shipping facilities are deemed "absolutely necessary" by ship operators, Chambers of Commerce, and businessmen with Pan-American trade.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Law Institute Finds Youth Time To Stem Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—That youth is the age requiring the most serious and discerning attention of criminologists, correction experts and social workers seeking to root out the causes of crime is emphasized in the latest report by the American Law Institute, made public March 12.

Completing a section of its two-year investigation into the crimes of youth, the Institute revealed that 19 is the age at which a woman is most likely to attempt serious crime, while 20 is the age for men.

When the research is completed, the Institute's Committee on Justice and Youth will report the findings with recommendations for changes in criminal administration. The Institute is an organization made up of 750 lawyers, judges of appellate courts and law school deans. Its declared purpose is "to clarify and simplify the law, to better adapt it to social needs, to secure the better administration of justice and to encourage scholarly and scientific work."

Girls aged from 16 to 21 form a startlingly high proportion of the Nation's women criminals, while boys of 16 to 21 contribute more than their proportionate share to the Nation's crime, the Institute declared.

The report, based largely on prison statistics, shows that in 1933 state and Federal prisons and reformatories received more female prisoners who were 19 years old than woman of any other age. In the case of less serious crime, the ages requiring the most careful attention seemed to be from 21 to 24.

Legion Fair Building

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—National Commander Raymond J. Kelly announced yesterday that the American Legion would have its own building at the New York World's Fair this year. "Americanism" will be the Legion's exhibit theme, he said.

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New Films on Boston Screens—Radio Prospects for Week-End

'Of Mice and Men' In Celluloid Form

Whatever 1940 may produce in the way of motion picture advancement, it should at least be remembered for Lewis Milestone's valiant "Of Mice and Men," a genuine contribution to cinema achievement. This is not a film for those who prefer their entertainment light and frothy. But it provides evidence that the motion picture is an art medium which can be used for honest presentation of problems which however abnormal and sordid, are nevertheless not unusual.

"Of Mice and Men" is a tragic drama. If the play was great the film is even greater. For Mr. Milestone has broadened the panorama in a way impossible on the stage and, through the camera's eye, has emphasized certain dramatic details of John Steinbeck's original story.

* * *

Each individual and department concerned with the delicate undertaking of bringing the Steinbeck work to the screen has lived up to the implicit responsibilities and opportunities. One can scarcely imagine a more compassionate and sensitive interpretation than Mr. Milestone's of this tale of "the loneliest guys in the world." It is not a pretty story. Its characters live in a world where home is a bunkhouse and where the only means of escape they see does not heal the ache of yearning.

With George and Lennie, "It's different." They buck barley for a purpose—to buy their own place, to settle down, to take out of the ground what they have planted in it. But their partnership has a stronger bond than this. Lennie is a slow-witted, childlike fellow, as strong as three men but lost without someone to care for him.

"Of Mice and Men" is not great tragedy in the classic sense that it depicts the downfall of the highborn. Its importance lies in the drama's treatment of a theme as broad as humanity. Nobility comes through the kindness and self-sacrifice that Lennie inspires in George. Tragedy lies in the human being's defeat by loneliness.

The yearning for companionship is expressed through Mae, who, left to herself by a despicable husband, seeks the company of the hired help on her father-in-law's farm; through Candy, alone save for a dog which has to be shot, and through Crooks, the Negro, seeking solace in books when racial discrimination drives him from the society of men. It is inevitable that Mae should bring about the situation which causes the tragic dénouement.

* * *

Burgess Meredith falls easily into the role of George, a part through which his special talents can best be used. Betty Field is surprisingly effective as Mae. The work of the others, most of them little known, is no less impressive. Lon Chaney, Jr., emerges as a fine character actor in his portrayal of Lennie; Roman Bohnen is brilliant as Candy; Charles Bickford, Bob Steele, Noah Beery, Jr., Oscar O'Shea, Granville Bates, and Leigh Whipper deserve no less praise for their contributions.

Eugene Solow has provided a screen play which, lifting out the profanity and obscenity of the original, sacrifices none of its power. Norbert Brodine's photography shows careful planning to enhance every sequence with the camera's own grammar and rhetoric as well as its mobility. Aaron Copland's score, especially during the dinner table sequence, provides an excellent illustration of what complementary music should do for a film. "Of Mice and Men" is a sensational picture, but it is also an honest picture.

"Five Little Peppers at Home," the second feature at the State and Orpheum, is another in the series of films based on Margaret Sidney's books. Edith Fellows, Dorothy Ann Seese, Clarence Kolb, Dorothy Peterson, and Ronald Sinclair are in the cast.

* * *

'I Take This Woman'

At one point in the Metropolitan's "I Take This Woman," Spencer Tracy remarks that he is not much at "this romantic stuff." Mr. Tracy knows best. Yet, periodically, his M-G-M employers expose his limitation in such affairs as "Big City," "Mannequin," and "I Take This Woman." If Mr. Tracy may be said to exemplify a single trademark it is that "honesty is the best policy." And when he is required to be anything but tried, true, and trusty, his embarrassment is hardly more concealed than Pinocchio's nose.

"I Take This Woman" is not quite so unfortunate as some of Mr. Tracy's other encounters with romantic comedy drama. In this case, he is Karl Decker, a doctor at a free clinic, who saves Georgi Gragore, a society darling, from killing herself. She works in the clinic, marries him and moves from Park Avenue to a crowded tenement area. All this is for the purpose of forgetting another man. Some of Georgi's rich friends arrange to pry Karl out of his clinic and into a fashionable hospital. His discomfort during this period is the best part of Mr. Tracy's performance. A tragic example of the mismanagement of the society hospital drives Karl back to his clinic. Georgi follows him.

"I Take This Woman" might have made a fairly entertaining "B" picture but in its present overexpanded form it reminds one of the waiter's description of the soup—"like the hash, only looser." Those who are partial to Mr. Tracy under any circumstances will no doubt find at least the merit of his presence to recommend the film. Hedy LaMarr plays the lady. Verree Teasdale, Kent Taylor, Laraine Day, Mona Barrie, Paul Cavanaugh, Louis Calhern, Marjorie Main, and George E. Stone are in the cast. W. S. Van Dyke II directed.

"The Man from Dakota," the second feature, has Wallace Beery in a melodramatic yarn about the Civil War and two Union soldiers escaping from the Confederates. Dolores Del Rio, as a Russian girl, John Howard, Donald Meek, and Robert Barrat are in the cast.

* * *

'Castle on the Hudson'

Another prison melodrama, drawn from that apparently inexhaustible source, Warden Lawes' "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," has been provided for John Garfield's latest vehicle, unfolded yesterday at the Paramount and Fenway theaters. Called "Castle on the Hudson," it is made to formula. Ostensibly it is designed to prove again that crime doesn't pay. Actually, as in previous productions of the kind, the gangster, although he eventually goes to the chair, is made the hero of the story. The warden (Pat O'Brien) is a high-minded man who points the moral, but Mr. Garfield's Tommy Gordan is really the big shot of the film, robbing, shooting, and swaggering even down the last mile to the chair.

Theoretically, the film is all for law and order. But its emphasis is on the exploits of the gangster, and what a fine fellow he is—so insolent, so indifferent to anything but his own pleasure, so brave as he takes the rap for his sweetheart and walks so unconcernedly to the chair. You have only to listen to the audible reactions of the youths in the audience to know whether they are impressed more by the warden or by the gangster. Ann Sheridan plays the gangster's girl. Burgess Meredith does an interesting job as a high-brow criminal, or criminal high-brow.

The companion picture, "The Ghost Comes Home," presents Frank Morgan as a worm that turns against family domination. Billie Burke is his nagging wife, Ann Rutherford his daughter, and other roles are taken by John Shelton, Reginald Owen, Donald Meek, Nat Pendleton, Frank Albertson, Harold Huber, and Hobart Cavanaugh.

Vandamm Studio

Robert E. Sherwood, Lynn Fontanne, and Alfred Lunt

The author and stars of "Revelation" at rehearsal in New York. The play opens in Boston at the Colonial Theater on Monday, April 1.

Persecution of Jews In Germany Film's Theme

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Sometimes a picture is important because of its theme, whatever it becomes by reason of story or production in its finished form. "Mortal Storm," which Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is making from the Phyllis Bottome novel, seems to be such a picture.

When Warners made their "Nazi Spy" picture, it was considered a bold venture. It was even thought that perhaps the actors in it might be singled out for censure or ridicule. During the making of the picture the names of the players were not revealed to the press.

Now M-G-M is making a story with German setting, using the Jewish persecution theme, and showing for perhaps the first time on the screen some of the conditions supposedly taking place in German prison camps

The story of "Mortal Storm" is stark tragedy. It will be followed by Chaplin's picture, which will be eloquent enough, though comedy. In reserve, and ready to start soon, M-G-M has the Ethel Vance story, "Escape." Other studios are feeling their way toward similar themes, as yet unadvertised.

It is difficult to see where all this is leading, or what its effect will be. American motion picture producers, you may be sure, are feeling their way solely by such indications of public opinion as they can find. It is a good guess that there will be a receptive public for these pictures. It is no secret that Warner Brothers were surprised at the sympathy which they found awaiting their Nazi picture before they had publicized it much. If this public is there in the number and degree the producers seem to believe, the pictures will be financial successes, whatever their cinematic merits. This goes for all of those named, and some still unknown.

Metro has picked a star-studded cast for "The Mortal Storm." Three of the principals of its popular "Shop Around the Corner"—James Stewart, Margaret Sullavan, and Frank Morgan. Robert Young and Robert Stack will have prominent roles.

Frank Morgan's development is as surprising as it is heartening. This excellent actor has been used too long in the prevailing screwball comedies. He showed in "Shop Around the Corner" that his real abilities were hardly being touched. As the gentle Jewish professor of Phyllis Bottome's story he has a role in which he may be more capable than moviegoers have ever known him.

Frank Borzage will direct under the supervision of Sidney Franklin.

Wellesley Society of Artists

By Dorothy Adlow

The seventh annual exhibition of the Wellesley Society of Artists will be on view through March 23 at the Farnsworth Art Museum, Wellesley College. Included are oils, water colors, and sculptures.

For a group which unites through the bond of neighborliness and a common profession or hobby, there is manifest considerable latitude in style. A community like Wellesley has its varied temperaments, its exponents of logic or free expression. Wellesley is not so far from Boston to escape our local tradition and sentiment; on the other hand, the far-reaching modern French influence penetrates, and in its assertive colors and bold simplifications dominates the exhibition. Even the few pieces of sculpture show range.

Lev V. Goriansky has been given some prominence in this display. Eight canvases convey a good idea of his style. He uses color generously, applies it with small and abundant strokes, conjuring an effect of brightness and whirling movement. If labels help, one might name him an expressionist who transmits to the canvas a heightened personal feeling about inspiring themes such as flowers. Mr. Goriansky is Russian by birth. He has had some training in France, and with Denman Ross at Harvard. His foreign pedagogy and Russian temperament have stood by him.

Other devotees of color and a sweeping idiom are John D. Aiken and Carl Gordon Cutler, both of whom tend toward mild abstraction of lnadscape subjects and to thrusting hues up to high key. The provincial note is struck by Miss Elizabeth Huntington 2d, whose "Snow Storm" preserves a fresh primitive quality. "Tulips" by her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Huntington, are painted with charming fluency. Raymond E. Huntington contributes a scenic portrayal of "Mt. Pilatus, Switzerland."

A water color, "Saw Mill," by Agnes Abbot of the Wellesley College faculty is notable for its well-laid composition, and for the artist's refusal to exploit more obvious and easily cultivated mannerisms in aquarelle. Pictures are also exhibited by Kay Peterson Parker, Jane N. Thompson, Charles A. Aiken, Anna Lesznai, Frederick J. Wilder, and B. Hunter Watt. There are some portraits, including an amiable depiction, "Charlotte," by James C. Janney, and a sympathetic likeness after the Rembrandt manner of Dr. William M. MacDonald by Mary B. Hazelton.

Robert Amendola's sculptures follow a decorative primitive style.

'Thanks for My Wife' Due At Plymouth on March 23

A farce, "Thanks for My Wife," which is now in Chicago but has not been seen yet in New York, is announced for two weeks at the Plymouth Theater starting Saturday, March 23. The cast includes Alan Dinehart, Muriel Hutchison and Lyle Talbot. The play was written by Joseph Carole and Mr. Dinehart in collaboration with Alex Gottlieb and Edmund Joseph. The producers are Bobby Crawford and William Friedlander.

Opera Tickets Available

Tickets are still available for all the operas scheduled for the Metropolitan season in Boston, except "Lakmé" and "Tristan," according to an announcement from the Opera Association, 234 Boylston Street. It is added that "various locations and price ranges have broken down" for some of the other operas.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Gulliver's Travels — Central (Somerville).

Shop Around the Corner—Oriental (Mattapan), Strand (Dorchester), and Strand (Quincy).

Four Wives—State (East Milton), Cameo (South Weymouth), Fellsway (Medford), and Winchester (Winchester).

The Great Waltz—Coolidge Corner (Brookline), and Princess (Wakefield).

Swanee River—Brookline Village (Brookline), and Jamaica (Jamaica Plain).

The Great Victor Herbert — Bellevue (Roslindale), and Boulevard (Revere).

The Lives of Elizabeth and Essex —Orpheum (Malden).

Ninotchka — Coolidge (Watertown).

We Are Not Alone — Teele Square (Somerville).

Queen Wilhelmina to Speak; Toscanini Returns to Air

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands makes what is said to be the first radio address to other than her own subjects, in the cause of world peace; several new and interesting premieres are scheduled in daytime programs; the Metropolitan Opera winds up its regular radio season; Toscanini returns to the NBC Symphony, and the Music Hall inaugurates its spring series of opera, as features of week-end radio entertainment.

Tonight

Special events:

The weekly program to the United States Antarctic Expedition, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd in command, will be heard by a larger audience over the NBC-Red network; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Lewis Compton, members of Explorers' Club and wives of expedition members will relay personal messages, WNAC, 11:30.

Edwin Franko Goldman, band leader, conducts All-State Band concert in program of familiar Rossini, Wagner, Tchkaikovsky, and Sibelius items, from Massachusetts Music Festival at Boston University, College of Business Administration, auditorium, Colonial-WAAB. 9:30.

Variety:

Barry Fitzgerald and Sara Allgood, former Abbey Theater players, Co-star in Sean O'Casey's "The End of the Beginning," Irish story, in Kate Smith variety hour, CBS-WEEI. 8.

Saturday

Premiere:

Burgess Meredith begins weekly morning dramatic series, "Lincoln Highway," with guest feminine players in support, stories of the adventures of a disillusioned city youth footloose on Highway 30, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 a. m.

Special events:

Theresa Helburn, Director of the Theater Guild, is Ilka Chases' special guest in "Luncheon at the Waldorf," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:30.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, speaking from The Hague; President Roosevelt, from the White House; others from the Christian Foreign Service Convocation at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the cause of world peace; music by Marian Anderson, Westminster Choir and Tuskegee Choir, CBS-WEEI, NBC-Red-KNAC, MBS-WAAB, 2.

Eamon De Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, speaks in a special holiday message to the United States, CBS-WEEI, 4:45.

Auction of old theatrical handbills, from Piper's Opera House, Virginia City, Nev., for aid of Metropolitan Opera, following opera radiocast, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 5:15.

Twenty-first anniversary of founding of American Legion celebrated by talks by national heads and historical dramatization, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Serious music:

Radiocast of Gounod's "Faust" oncludes regular Saturday matinee series by Metropolitan Opera; Richard Crooks, Helen Jepson, Ezio Pinza, Leonard Warren in cast; Wilfred Pelletier, conductor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

All-State Orchestra, from Massachusetts Music Festival, plays familiar music of Schubert, Brahms, and Wagner; All-State Chorus joins orchestra in Bach's "Jesus, Joy of Man's Desiring," Colonial-WAAB, 2:30.

Arturo Toscanini, returning to his regular post as conductor of the NBC Symphony Orchestra, has programmed Schumann's Symphony No. 3, in E Flat Major ("Rhenish"), Richard Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel," Roy Harris' Symphony No. 3, in one movement, Paganini's "Moto Perpetuo" and Rossini's "William Tell" Overture, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Drama:

Career of Winslow Homer, American painter, dramatized in "Art for Your Sake," NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Ronald Colman appears at his own request in Richard Connell's "The Most Dangerous Game," directed by Arch Oboler, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Story of founding of Carson City, capital of Nevada, in "Death Valley Days," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Sunday

Serious Music:

Music Hall on the Air begins its spring series of opera with Verdi's "Rigoletto," Robert Weede, Jan Peerce, Rosemarie Brancato and Edwina Eustis in leads, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Rosalyn Tureck is piano soloist in Beethoven's Fifth ("Emperor") Concerto; Simeon Bellison, clarinetist, is soloist in his Concerto Rondo for Clarinet and Orchestra, arranged from Mozart's Concerto Rondo for Piano and Orchestra (K. 382); John Barbirolli conducts Vivaldi's Concerto in A Minor, transcribed for chamber orchestra from Bach's organ transcription by Ruggero Vene; also Overture from Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" Suite, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Lydia Summers, contralto, Emery Darcy, baritone; Gertrude Gibson, soprano, are finalists; George A. Sloan, chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Fund drive, speaks, in last Metropolitan Opera Audition of season, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 5:30.

Alfred Wallenstein resumes Bach Cantata Series with Cantata No. 182, "Himmelskonig, sei will kommen," MBS-WAAB, 7.

Lawrence Tibbett will sing the Robinson-Latouche "Ballad for Americans," stirring work introduced by Paul Robeson on "The Pursuit of Happiness" show, also "Evening Star" from "Tannhäuser;" familiar items by orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Dimitri Shostakovitch's First String Quartet will be given its American radio premiere by the American Art Quartet, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Variety

Walter Huston, Danny Kaye, Kay Lorraine, Spinning Wheel Quartette among features on "The Pursuit of Happiness," CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Commander Donald B. McMillan and Joan Edwards among guests of Dave Elman's "Hobby Lobby," CBS-WEEI, 5.

Jack Benny continues his explanation as to why he did not receive the Academy award, to Orson Welles, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

Drama:

James Church, director of "Great Plays," departs from tradition by casting NBC boy actor for the leading role in Rostand's "L'Aiglon," story of Napoleon's son, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward are co-starred in Conrad Nagel's play series, CBS-WEEI, 6.

Carole Lombard, Robert Young, Ralph Bellamy, and Roger Pryor play in a radio adaptation of the film, "The Awful Truth," in Screen Guild show, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Speakers, forums:

Ted Malone visits the home of Vachel Lindsay, American poet, at Springfield, Ill., features special high school verse choir reading of Lindsay's "The Congo," in Pilgrimage of Poetry, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

University of Chicago Round Table discusses the problem "After the War Must the World Unite?," NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Monday

Premiere:

"Light of the World," a weekday dramatic series, will translate the Bible into modern prose; first episode on the story of Adam and Eve; Dr. James H. Moffatt of Union Theological Seminary, program consultant, Mondays to Fridays, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2.

Drama:

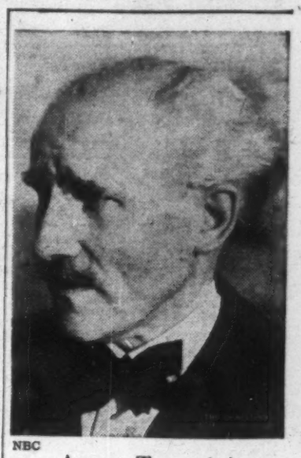
Columbia's School of the Air takes up the problems involved in television in "Telecasting America," in its "Frontiers of Democracy," CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Helen Walpole's "Adventures in Reading" tells the story of Nathaniel Hawthorne's rebellion against the traditions of his native Salem, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

George Brent, Kay Francis, Jean Parker, and Jim Ameche have the leads in "The Rains Came," in Cecil B. De Mille's Theater period, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Serious music:

Guy Fraser Harrison programs Berlioz's "Roman Carnival," Grainger's "Londonderry Air," and Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody," for Rochester Civic Orchestra concert, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.



NBC

Arturo Toscanini

Returns to conduct NBC Symphony Orchestra, Saturday, over WBZ at 10 p. m.

News of the Stage

New York

Some statistics: "Pins and Needles"—including all versions since the first which opened on Nov. 27, 1937—will give its 1,000th performance at the Windsor Theater Saturday afternoon. Also at Saturday's matinee, George Abbott's "Too Many Girls," at the Imperial, will play for the 175th time. Last Wednesday evening, "Hellzapoppin" registered its 650th performance, at the Winter Garden. Like "Pins and Needles," the figures include both old and new versions. Statistics are courtesy of the respective producers.

* * *

Some new billings: Betty Field, Luther Adler, and John Craven are adding slightly to the Playwrights' Company's electric light bill by virtue of the fact that the "Two on an Island" trio are now acclaimed in light over the marquee of the Hudson River. Betty Hutton, in "Two for the Show," at the Booth Theater, has joined Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, and Brenda Forbes in the featured billing. "Two for the Show" is selling tickets through April 27, and will entertain Katharine Cornell and her "No Time for Comedy" company on Tuesday evening next. Miss Cornell is taking the week off.

* * *

The only attraction to suspend performances next week on Broadway will be "The Time of Your Life," with Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon, at the Guild Theater. Mr. Dowling has many matters to attend to in connection with opening William Saroyan's next play, "Love's Old Sweet Song."

* * *

"See My Lawyer," with Milton Berle, Teddy Hart, Eddie Nugent, Mary Rolfe, and Millard Mitchell, will begin giving Sunday night performances on March 24.

* * *

"Lady in Waiting," by Margery Sharp, plays its first performance in Princeton at the McCarter Theater tomorrow evening. Gladys George, Alan Napier and the rest of the company left town yesterday. Brock Pemberton will send the play to Washington for a week after which it will open at the Martin Beck Theater, here, on March 27.

* * *

From the West Coast comes word that Arthur Beckhard is presenting Pauline Lord in a new melodrama, "Suspect," by Edwin Percy and Reginald Denham. It may come to New York. The authors also wrote "Ladies in Retirement," starring Flora Robson, which Gilbert Miller is bringing to town on March 26 after some road engagements.

* * *

After keeping the show on the road for 15 weeks, the Shuberts have decided not to enter "Three After Three" on the Broadway lists. Mitzi Green, Mary Brian, Simone Simon, and Jack Whiting were the stars. There is a slight possibility that it may be revamped.

MacLeish and Odets Plays Announced at Harvard

Archibald MacLeish's "The Fall of the City" and Clifford Odets' "Waiting for Lefty" are announced for performance by the Harvard Student Union on Friday evening, March 22, at 8 p. m., at Sanders Theater. The MacLeish play is being converted from radio to stage presentation.

© Paramount

Ronald Colman

To play in Arch Oboler drama Saturday, WNAC, at 8 p. m.

CBS

Lawrence Tibbett

To sing on Sunday Evening Hour on Columbia network over WEEI

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Perfect Comedy" —*ATKINSON N. Y. Times*
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
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"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor" — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:50. CL 6-9156
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:50

"GAVE ITS FIRST AUDIENCE CONVULSIONS."—*Walter Winchell*
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA. 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining"—*J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor*
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn; Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH TH., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969
EVGS. 8:40 Mats., WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"The cleverest and the funniest comedy in several seasons."—Sloper, The Christian Science Monitor.
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
TWO ON AN ISLAND
by ELMER RICE
with Luther Adler, Betty Field, John Craven
HUDSON Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BRy. 9-0296
Evs. 8:30—$3.30 to $1.10. Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:30

THOMAS MITCHELL • EDNA BEST • FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW
SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON
at 12:0,3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40 P.M.
also FINLAND SPEAKS!
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Joan Bennett—Adolphe Menjou
"THE HOUSEKEEPER'S DAUGHTER"
Alice Faye—Warner Baxter
"BARRICADE"

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ALL STAR EUROPEAN ICE REVUE
NOW THRU SAT.
Evgs. 8:30—Sat. Mat. 2:30
Good Seats Now
$1.10-$1.65-$2.20 Tax Inc.
ADM. 55c—Sale Ea. Nite
Tickets Also at Arena
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SHUBERT 3 WKS. ONLY TONIGHT, 8:30 MAT. SAT.
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
JACK HALEY • MARTA EGGERT • SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY
HIGHER and HIGHER
with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
Evgs. 55c to $3.30
Wed. Mat 55c to $2.20 Sat. Mat 55c to $2.75

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ALWAYS TWO SCREEN HITS! Starting Thursday
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KEN. 0610 FENWAY THEATRE NOW!
John GARFIELD Ann SHERIDAN Pat O'BRIEN
"Castle on the Hudson"
plus Frank Morgan, "GHOST COMES HOME"

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.
Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Project of Georgia Clubwomen Is Inspiration to All

Each Year Tallulah Falls School Offers Education And Practical Training to Mountain Children

By R. H. Markham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tallulah Falls, Ga.

For thirty years the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs has maintained a very noble and efficient school for the children of their state. It is situated in a beautiful woods upon a picturesque mountain side, not far from the Carolinas.

One hundred and fifty children live in it; as many more spend each work day there. For all of them it is a home. That is the outstanding characteristic of Tallulah Falls—it is an institution turned into a home. That fact determines the nature of its program and its spirit. Sturdy, though destitute mountain children are given wholesome, loving, beautiful home training there. They work and play, they peel potatoes, milk cows, darn stockings, sing; they take responsibility, help one another, pray, prepare pretty Sunday clothes, follow the advice of beloved elders just as they would in a well balanced home.

Interesting Children

They are intensely interested and boundlessly interesting. I visited a class of first graders, seated about three comfortable tables. They were as free from self-consciousness as little chickens—as alert as squirrels. One blue-eyed, light-haired tot told me about her village.

"What does father do?" I asked.

"Works in a mill," she answered.

"What does he make in the mill?" I continued, wondering whether it was boards or flour.

"Two dollars a day," she replied.

When I explained what I wanted to know, she said, "planks."

A tiny black-eyed girl told me that she could sing. She proved it by giving us a current song.

"Where did you learn that?" I asked.

"From the radio," she said, "I know a lot." She would have put on a whole program, had time permitted. I asked her little round-faced seat mate how many corners the map on the wall had.

"Four", he replied.

"Where's the fifth?" I asked.

"Ain't none!" he answered like a flash, and very positively.

He was a positive boy, from a positive home. He has positive neighbors. These are positive people.

Their Family Backgrounds

Look at this lad's name—he is Wilson Calvin. Other names are Gwendolyn, Kathryn, Genevia, Dennis, Wesley, Bradley, Reba, Colleen (girl), Jamima, Savolia, Zebulon, Theda, Prelo, Cicero, Homer, Alva, Wanda, Oma, Ora, Odolla. Those are names with an individuality. They go back to an idea or tradition. Little Wilson Calvin Moffit must have a history.

What was the Moffit father, grandfather, great grandfather from whom little Wilson Calvin got his name? Were they advocates of "free will" or did they count on "predestination"? They were surely Presbyterian. Were they highland Scotch? Did they fight the British? Was it they about whom Bobby Burns sang? And how did they find their way over here to Tallulah Falls? And why did they stay in Tallulah Falls? Why did they not go on to Oregon or get a homestead in Iowa or settle in Texas? Every child in this class is like the cap of a pillar, peering from the sands that cover a submerged temple. If you should dig it out, you'd have the epos of Scotland and England, you'd hear bagpipes and flutes, you'd see sailboats on the ocean, covered wagons, dense woods, log cabins, lonely frontiers, prayer meetings, and revolutions.

These mountain people were the hardiest of the hardy. They are the most unmixed of early American stock. From them sprang such men as Andrew Jackson, Sam Houston, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Boone, and scores of other pioneer leaders. What distinguishes them now is that they are still frontiersmen. They still live as our grandfathers used to. Lincoln's log house still typifies their places of abode. You can see today in North Carolina the tiny, unpainted frame cabin in which Andrew Johnson was born. Well, these Georgia mountain children are still being born in cabins just like that.

Held By Mountain Walls

Their history represents an arrested march. They got into these mountains and stayed there—which, of course, isn't strange. People just like them are found in the mountains of Vermont, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania. Everybody couldn't follow Greeley's advice and go West.

Among the 80,000,000 or so who haven't, are some 5,000,000 mountain people in the Appalachians. They belong to no fewer than ten different states. The rivers rising in these highlands flow through all the Southeast, furnishing power, light, navigation, and moisture. Without these life-giving streams the South would be a dreary land. Likewise, virile mountain men have penetrated into all neighboring areas, furnishing leaders of force and ability. America's debt to these mountains is very great. No group of people as a whole is less to be pitied.

But among these men, many have become stranded in isolated valleys or gulleys. They are a kind of back-wash. The world has flowed past them. Spiritually they have hibernated. Their dwellings are crude, their families large, their methods of living primitive, their culture very meager. They are as apple trees gone wild; hardy stock, but rather sour fruit.

School Built on Sacrifices

One of the states into which the Appalachians dip is Georgia. And here, at Tallulah Falls, the clubwomen of Georgia are maintaining their wonderful school for the Appalachian children. In the campus of Tallulah Falls School are 500 acres. The buildings are 14 in number. Only boys and girls who could not go to school elsewhere are accepted; but if necessary they may remain 12 months a year. They do all the school work themselves. The quality of instruction is high; the teachers are excellently trained and very devoted. For anyone moved by an ardent response to noble service, this school is a great inspiration. After my visit there I am warmly grateful to the clubwomen of Georgia for their continuous sacrifices on behalf of my little brothers and sisters.

I had a very delightful time with these children and young people. I sat among them to partake of delicious food which they had prepared and which they served in a genteel and pleasing way. Some of the boys at dinner wore overalls; the girls working clothes. That was exactly as it should be. We were in a working home.

After supper the children and youth sang. There were two choirs—one of the upper and another of the lower classes. The boys and girls picked out their own songs, and gave expression to their hearts' desires. There were popular songs, folk songs, religious songs. They moved with a sweep and rhythm that bore us all into the realm where faith and hope become reality. The world seemed bright, and people good; weariness vanished, loneliness disappeared, strife was forgotten; children carried us straight into the Kingdom of God. That was a family-school in its finest expression. That was America—a hard-working, onward-moving, loyal band of enlightened brothers and sisters.

Toward a Better America

As they sang I could see a thousand faces turned to us, from dark, bare meager mountain huts huddled in distant forest gorges; and I could see ten thousand pairs of loving hands reaching from all parts of Georgia to uphold this school. In this melody were blended the voices of the more and of the less privileged, of the helped and helpers, of the light-bearers and light-receivers—all singing the song of a better America.

There is so much strife in the world; there are so many crowded slums and wasted forests, that I wanted to sit there in those woods all night through, listening to nobly-toiling, pure-hearted children sing of Christ and joy and love.

But night cometh and songs must cease. The school grew quiet. One by one the lights, provided free by the Georgia Power Company, went out, and the stars that twinkled down upon us found no beams to beckon back an answer.

It was at six o'clock next morning that I heard the rising bell—heard, but did not heed. I wonder if my hour's further sleep was all the sweeter from knowledge that boys were out milking cows, feeding the pigs, looking after the mules, building fires, and that girls were up getting breakfast. Since I'm human, I suppose it was.

The assembly room was completely filled at morning chapel. And all the children listened attentively to solemn admonitions which many, probably, didn't understand. I often remarked that the pupils were marvelously good at keeping quiet, without the slightest outward restraint.

The Training Is Thorough

At this school the whole morning—and a very long one, too—is given to regular grade school and high school studies in pleasant, well-equipped classrooms. Pupils spend free periods in a light, pleasant library, well-supplied with useful books and managed by a graduate of the school.

After dinner at midday comes practical work. The boys do whatever farm tasks the season requires; and they do it in a thorough, expert way—learning about soils, stock, seeds, machinery. The girls do everything that may prove useful to a diligent, ingenious mountain woman. They weave cloth for towels, curtains, tablecloths, runners, doilies. They weave many kinds of rugs and mats, especially things which can be made from such materials as used sacks or old clothes. They embroider, cut, and sew garments. They wash and iron, prepare every sort of food, make many kinds of baskets; and do all current house work for the school. It is largely they who make the big home, home-like.

Graduating exercises are the high point of the school year. The boys are dressed in attractive, though inexpensive, summer suits; the girls in pretty, long, fluffy, white gowns which they themselves have made. Hundreds of patrons and friends of the school attend graduation and rejoice anew in the splendid fruits of their sacrifices.

It goes without saying that there are many other good schools in Georgia. The state has excellent schools. The number of high school graduates is steadily growing. Georgia deserves felicitations for this progress.

But all that only increases the need, by mountain people, of this Tallulah Falls School. For two reasons: First—schools usually follow only the main highways into the mountains, thus of necessity failing to reach many children in the isolated gorges. And due to this, their desire for education becomes all the greater. As they see the light shining across the hill, they urgently implore not to be left out. Tullulah only serves these children (boys and girls) who would otherwise be left in darkness.

Secondly, and even more important: with the spread of ordinary book learning and the multiplication of diplomas, the need for sterling character is greatly augmented. An ignorant mountain folk needed Tallulah very badly; a partially educated mountain folk needs it still more. There cannot be the slightest doubt about that.

That most of these boys and girls will return to settle down in their mountain gullies is improbable. Who would want to send them all back there? Let us hope that many of these wretched mountain settlements will vanish from rich America. Most of these youth will go into a broader field, where they are even more urgently needed.

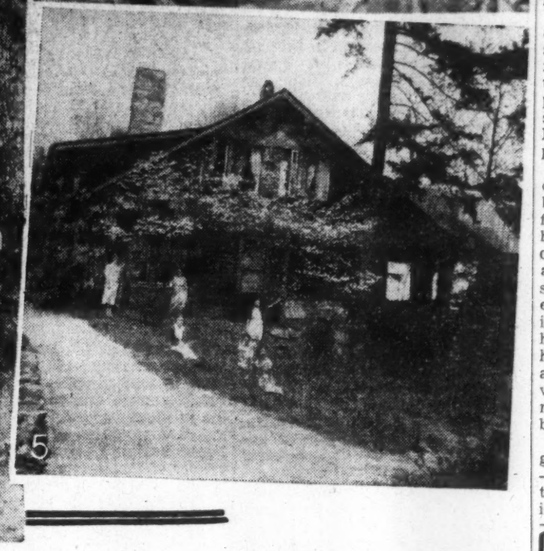
One Woman's Courage

In describing such an enterprise of nobility and sacrifice as this school is, the extolling of individuals has little place. But any appraisal of Tallulah would be very incomplete without a reference to Mrs. John K. Ottley. She is President of the Board of Trustees and is largely responsible for finding each year the $30,000 necessary to keep the school going. In a sense she has adopted 150 boys and girls into her home and assumed the responsibility of caring for them.

She is a distinguished clubwoman and much more; a philanthropist and much more; an educator and much more. She is a master builder of America, showing with each day of her life how rich and poor, wise and simple, may all work together to create our American family.

These mountain children are the most perfect exemplification of America. They are "all-American." They are northerners and southerners; they are easterners and westerners. In them all regions meet. From their mountains go life-giving rivers East, West, South. From their cabins have gone leaders to every part of the country, into every group of our nation. A light kindled on their heights will throw its beams very far. Such a light is Tallulah Falls School—inspired project of the clubwomen of Georgia.

This is the second of a series of articles on women's club projects.



1—100 per cent Americans are these mountain children who are being educated at Tallulah Falls School—project of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. Revolutionary war heroes, given land grants in the wild Georgian mountains, were the forefathers of these bright-faced children. The mule is old Frank Tallulah—the gift which paid for the education of two mountain boys.

2—At harvest time the mountain children bring what provender they can to help with their tuition. Sometimes many years of board and schooling is paid for with a pumpkin, a few apples, or a cat.

3—"Over Yonder" in the Georgia Blue Ridges, where the wind sweeps past cabins crowded with little children, are scenes like this. For this cabin was home to one of the pupils of Tallulah Falls School before she was brought to the school to obtain the "book larnin'" so eagerly desired.

4—Grandparents of some of the children at Tallulah Falls School. Descended from fine old English stock, these proud people well deserve the opportunity for an education being afforded their children at Tallulah Falls School.

5—High-lighted with dogwood trees and shadowed with wisteria, the picturesque brown-framed houses of Tallulah Falls School beckon to eager little children from the wooded side of Cherokee Mountain in Georgia. Here is one of the dormitories as it appears in the spring. At graduation time charming young girls in filmy frocks they have made themselves and boys in neat business suits troop down this walk to receive their coveted diplomas and go forth to take their places in the world.

Rare Pictures Of Finland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In response to interested inquiries regarding the very beautiful photographs of Finland used on the Today's Woman page of March 6 to illustrate the article "Mme. Kuusamo Pays Tribute to Finnish Women"— we take pleasure in offering here additional information about these photographs. They appeared first in a book of photographs, made by Finnish amateur photographers in a prize competition, to show the beauties of Finland in the peaceful days before the Russian invasion. This rare book, entitled "The Beauty of Our Provinces," is now the prized possession of Axel Bishop of Sharon, Mass.

Mr. Bishop is a native of Finland, and is a naturalized citizen of the United States. A sister in Finland sent him this book of photographs.

The photographs were made in all parts of Finland, from the southernmost shores to the Arctic regions. They depict the houses, the labors, and the customs of the people fully enough to present a satisfying picture of the sturdy Finnish people and their simple, pastoral way of life.

The book includes, among many others, photographs of a woman binding sheaves in the harvest field, a girl taking meal from the home granary to the kitchen, old castles and towers, an old farmer, a shepherd girl helping to take sheep across water in a boat, fishermen reeling in their nets, a bathing beach in summer, a medieval house of logs, a plowing scene, a horse-shoer at work, a milkmaid at her task, snowdrifts in late winter, a cobbler, a woman spinning, a rustic prayer house, a baker, a flax beater.

This book of photographs pays graphic tribute to Finnish women—and to all of Finland, its beauties and its wholesome way of living.

When the Recipe Says Plain Gelatine... Use Plain, Unflavored
KNOX GELATINE

Lesson in Musical Taste

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Of course I am a human being, untrained musically, and you will have to deal reverently with my imperfections. But I'll pay you a dollar an hour, one evening a week, to come to my home and play the piano for me."

This was the frank proposition offered.

"I need the money. I'll come," said the girl. "But you won't mind if I try to make you like the things I do, will you?"

We settled that I was to arrange the first program. And then she was to begin to educate my ears. That first evening must have been hard for her, for I demanded several shallow French songs, Massenet's "Elegie," and the "Marche Lorraine." Tinkly, sentimental, sweet music, but having a certain distinction. Then the ballet music of "Coppelia," including its waltz with which every musical French child first regales the family. And lots of Liszt, especially the Sonnetto 104 and Number 2 of the "Liebesträume," not the popular Number 3. And Charpentier's "Depuis le Jour." And the "Meditation" from "Thaïs."

The girl set her teeth, sorrowing inwardly at my saccharine French tastes even while she played all my selections with distinction.

"Why not learn to recognize themes?" she suggested. "Let me play you bits of a Beethoven symphony every time I come to you, and then analyze it for you. You might learn to love it. Or I could do you an opera each time. Not 'La Traviata' nor 'Samson and Delilah' but all of Wagner's, and 'Pelléas and Mélisande,' and 'Boris Godunof,' and Rimsky-Korsakoff. You can't help recognizing and loving the two voices in 'Scheherazade,' the teller of the tale and the Prince. I'll begin with that right now. Let me give you a new idea musically each week. Don't ask me to play 'Faust,' and I won't ask you to listen to Stravinsky. I'd love to play him but I know you wouldn't care for him."

It was a perfect counter-proposition. The girl began my musical education. She started with Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, playing the themes first and showing me how they constantly recurred. I soon grew to love its solemn, smashing, victorious dignity. With a new symphony every week and drill on old themes repeated, I soon began to "know my symphonies."

This is not a music story, but a true account to show that we all have perhaps a musical taste that may be educated. That there is need of young men and women to train us oldsters, not technically but by the power of contagious enthusiasm and illuminating words. The young people often need the extra money; and above all they need our sympathy and understanding. In the long run one wishes to be judged by one's peers, but until that happy moment comes, the musically blest must raise up their own daily judges. And if they can gain a few dollars at the same time, so much the better. Every home needs it own interpretative musician who is far from expensive at a dollar or two an hour. Is not this an odd moment's gainful occupation for any creative piano student who can interpret musical ideas and pass them on to others?

Frank R. Arnold

Why Not an Apple Tree?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Yes, why not?" we said. "The blossoms in spring and the fruit in the fall, And apple trees go with little shingled houses . . . they give them a quaint, lived in look."

"Why don't you plant a dogwood if you want a flowering tree?"

"Dogwood is beautiful," we agreed, "but apple blossoms are that, and more . . . they're fragrant."

"But where will you put it? An apple tree is large, your house is small, it's shady in the rear, and only sunny in front. You can't plant an apple tree in the front."

"But that's just where I'd like it. Right at the edge of the driveway. It will shade the porch on the east in summer, and it won't keep the sun in winter."

"You're optimistic, planting an apple tree so near the street . . . remember there's a junior high school not three blocks away. The blossoms might be safe, but the apples! Not if I know boys."

The tree was planted, a Wealthy apple, the tag on it informed us. Wealthy! the name conjured up visions of barrels of apples, large red ones.

Not a blossom that year.

There were seven the next year. (They bore no fruit!)

Just Like Popcorn

But the following year it burst into bloom, for all the world like popcorn in a popper, only it was pink and white popcorn. The branches had grown out over the driveway. They brushed the screen of the porch where we breakfasted. Bees hummed busily over the blossoms. We arose earlier in the morning that we might enjoy a more leisurely morning meal.

In our enthusiasm, we invited our mentor, who had not approved of apple trees in door yards, to breakfast. "Enjoy the blossoms while you may," he said, "I doubt if you ever see an apple."

Blossoms became tiny apples, which, in turn, grew larger with each succeeding week. Now we were told, "Wait until they turn red . . . you'll see what happens. And remember, I told you to plant a dogwood, not an apple tree. And a Wealthy! They ripen early . . . that makes it worse. Wait until school opens."

The Wealthy ones grew rosier daily. There were a few windfalls for an apple pie, right from our own tree, a real thrill, then "apple sauce 'n' hot biscuits" (when we were small we thought this was one word only) day after day, but that was not too often . . . remember, this was our own tree . . . we had planted it, or at least we had helped.

First Day of School

Then—The first day of school! "Lookit! Apples! Ripe ones!"

There was a whispered consultation that couldn't be heard from the porch. Perhaps our friend was right about front yards and apple trees . . . perhaps. . . . But there might be a solution, and now was the time to try one. Look pleasant . . . open the door, very casually, of course, then, "Hello, boys, wouldn't you like an apple? They're just beginning to ripen . . . they'll keep on ripening for several weeks. Any time you want one when you're coming home from school, just ring the bell."

"Will it be all right if we just holler?"

"That will be just fine."

There was an eager chattering between bites, as the munching quintet trailed down the street. A stone was gently dropped from a brown hand . . . we marked its fall, and in a moment, picked it up. It was still warm. We dropped it in the middle of the yew by the gate . . . we're a bit sentimental, it seems.

Flora Graves Pease

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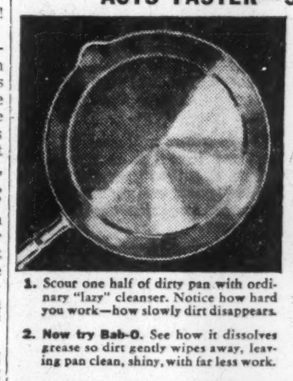

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Precedent Favors Boston to Win Stanley Cup—Coach of Olympics Names Team

Bruins Take Third Title In National Hockey Loop

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On two other occasions the Boston Bruins won the National Hockey League championship, and then continued on to take the Stanley Cup honors. Today the Bruins are again the National Hockey League champions and according to precedent they should continue on to retain their famed cup. In 1928-29 the Bruins added the Cup to the title and they did it again last year.

Last night in New York they held the frantic Rangers to a scoreless overtime tie and ended all mathematical chance the Broadway inhabitants had of winning the league title. The game with Canadiens here Sunday night is nothing more than a tune-up. Manager Art Ross may give certain of his players a rest pending the coming play-offs.

Right of Selection

With Boston clinching first place went the rights to name where the opening game against Rangers would be played and the local board of strategy has selected New York, next Tuesday. The two will meet here in Boston Thursday and Sunday in the next two affairs of the best-four-out-of-seven series and return to New York again the following Tuesday.

Holding the Rangers scoreless gave Frankie Brimsek, Bruin goalie, a total of six shutouts for the season and also proved that the prized netminder is on his game for the important contests to come. It was a satisfying performance to hold the New Yorkers scoreless on their own ice before more than 12,000 with first place at stake and the play-offs close at hand.

Record Stretch

Rangers established a record stretch of 19 consecutive games without defeat during the season, but even that performance was insufficient to keep the Bruins out of first place. Indications are that the local sextet has the power and balance to win games when games mean most, and now that they have won the National Hockey League title, they must concentrate on the Stanley Cup play-offs. Rangers swept the Bruins aside during the early season, winning four with one tie in five straight, but as the race tightened the Bruins came back to win two and tie one.

Along with securing first place in the league the Bruins, by holding Bryan Hextall, Neil Colville, and Phil Watson scoreless, have clinched scoring honors for their "Sauerkraut" line of Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, and Woody Dumart. Schmidt has a total of 51 points, 21 goals and 30 assists, too many points to be overhauled in the few remaining games. Bauer and Dumart have 41 points each, and it is unlikely that Drillion of Toronto, or Toe Blake of Canadiens, with 35 points each, will catch Bauer or Dumart.

Drillon Has Chance

The Toronto man has the better opportunity of the two in that he has two games to play before completing the season. Blake has little chance for he has only one game left and that is against the Bruins, who, if they cannot help their top scorers add points to their present totals are pretty certain not to let Mr. Blake go on any scoring rampage here Sunday night. It will be the first time in the history of the National Hockey League that a line has dominated the first three places in the individual scoring list.

The games left to be played to complete the regular season book Chicago at Detroit tonight, Americans at Toronto tomorrow night, and Canadiens here, Toronto at Amerks, and Detroit at Chicago on Sunday night.

All play-off series start Tuesday, Toronto and Chicago due to engage in a torrid two-out-of-three-game affair and Detroit and Americans clash for two-out-of-three. The winners of these series will meet in the semifinal to qualify for the final against the survivor of the Ranger-Bruin affair.

Outfielders for Bees

Max West (left), who may start in left field instead of the sunfield this season, Buddy Hassett (center), who is playing the outfield at present to give Les Scarsella a chance at first base. Chet Ross (right), up from Evansville, who is creating a favorable impression among training camp followers because of his solid hitting.

Bruin Office Has Tickets

The Boston Bruins management has announced that it has a limited number of tickets available at its offices at 31 State Street for the first play-off game to be played next Tuesday with Rangers in New York, and that hockey fans may purchase those tickets up to 11 a. m. Monday, after which time they will be returned to New York.

Winter Sports

By the Associated Press

The ski brigade polished off the runners again today as reports from New England's favorite winter sports spots indicated good conditions would prevail over the week end, possibly for the last time this season.

The mountainous regions of New Hampshire and Vermont offered good conditions while some spots in Massachusetts were fair or better. A forecast of snow for Maine might improve the possibilities in that area, which were reported only fair.

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Although there were no major items on the program, the Eastern Amateur Ski Association's junior field day program at the Eastern slope region of New Hampshire Saturday and Sunday offered an event that should be worth taking a look at.

Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the World's Fair board of directors, has donated a cup for the winning group. Roger Langley, National Ski Association president, and Dr. R. S. Elmer, Eastern Association president, planned to attend the event, designed to give youthful skiers a chance to exhibit their skill.

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Teams representing several banks planned to participate in a meet at North Conway, N. H., over the week-end. The Manufacturers Trust of New York and firms in Boston, Portland, Me., New Haven and Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I., were expected to enter teams.

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Some idea of the popularity of the sport was recorded in answers to a New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission questionnaire, indicating that between 40 and 50 per cent more participated this year than a year ago.

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The Boston & Maine Railroad again planned to run its Sunday snow train to North Conway, N. H., and Intervale, N. H., with auxiliary service to Laconia, N. H., and Plymouth, N. H.

Harrington Picks All-Star Provincial League Sextet

Harrington All-Star Team

First Team		Second Team
Poirier, St. Hyacinthe, lw		lw, Peterson, Sherbrooke
Harris, Sherbrook, c		c, Millar, Lachine
A. Lemay, St. Hyacinthe, rw		rw, T. Demers, Valleyfield
Anderson, Boston, ld		ld, Slater, Lachine
Tudin, Lachine, rd		rd, Dugre, St. Hyacinthe
Courteau, Shawinigan, g		g, Eley, Verdun
Benedict, Sherbrooke, coach		coach, Millar, Lachine

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With his Provincial Hockey League affiliation for 1939-40 officially ended last night when Lachine Rapides eliminated his Boston Olympics from the championship play-offs at the Arena, Coach Hago Harrington today turned his thoughts back over the past 40 games and came up with an all-star hockey club.

Harrington paid tribute to the sextet from Lachine—which could only win one and tie one of five games with Boston during the regular season, but which bounced back to win the semifinal play-offs by scores of 2-3, 4-3, and 8-0—by placing three Rapides in his selections and by naming clever little Tag Millar as coach of the second team.

Poirer at Left Wing

Hago began by placing Gordie Poirier of St. Hyacinthe at left wing on his first team. "Canadiens took him up this year, and that should be a clinching argument for his play in our league this winter," he said. His second choice for that position was flashy Howie Peterson of the first-place Sherbrooke Red Raiders.

At center he pulled a slight surprise, placing Sherbrooke's Hank Harris on his first six, and Lachine's Tag Millar on his second, omitting—but not forgetting—St. Hyacinthe's Tony Lemay. "Harris is my first choice beyond doubt," he declared, "and when Tag is right, as he most often is, I think he ranks ahead of Tony." A glance at the scoring records proves this point, however, as Harris placed fourth with 36 goals and 39 assists for 75 points.

A. Lemay First

The right wing post on the first team offered no trouble for the former Bruins wing. "Albert Lemay on all counts," he said. "After all, he led our league scorers by as wide a margin as Milt Schmidt of the Bruins leads in the National Hockey League. My second choice would be Tony Demers of Valleyfield because of his promotion to Canadiens, although I personally think Connie Bourcier of Verdun is just as good a wing." Bourcier, incidentally, along with his brother Jean Louis, used to play for the Montreal team.

The Olympics gained a place on Hago's first team when he placed Ty Anderson at left defense, paired with Connie Tudin of Lachine at right defense. Tudin, who was formerly on the Bruins call list but who has been bought by Canadiens, usually plays left defense also, but Hago switched him over because of his outstanding work. His blue line duo on the second team is Mel Slater of Lachine and Yvon Dugre of St. Hyacinthe.

Courteau in Goal

Hago's first goalie is interesting, for he is Maurice Courteau of the seventh-place Shawinigan Falls team. Despite the 159 goals scored against him, Courteau will be remembered here in Boston for the excellent work he displayed whenever the Cataracts were in town. The O's beat the Cataracts three times, but by only one goal each time. In the two games the locals lost, Courteau held Boston to one goal per game. For his second netminder, Harrington named Jack Eley of Verdun, who beat the Olympics in four out of five games in the regular season, but dropped two straight play-off games.

Clint Benedict got the nod for coach of the first team. "After all, he brought Sherbrooke in first," Hago pointed out. As a second coach, the Boston mentor named Tag Millar.

'Pic Points

Last night's game was the last for the Olympics until one week from Sunday, though no opponent has been picked for the exhibition affairs which will begin then. "We have been through a lot of hockey," Coach Harrington said. "The Bruins will be in the midst of their play-off games; it will be hard for us to get ice; and the fans may have had their fill for a while. I guess we will give the boys a rest."

♪ ♪ ♪

Of the game at the Arena, Hago said, "We were beaten by a good club which was on top of its game. The score was no disgrace. I would not be surprised to see Lachine beat Sherbrooke in the final."

♪ ♪ ♪

Lachine, incidentally, beat Boston at the Olympics' own game. In the first game, which the O's won, the locals played a forechecking game, forcing the play continually in the visitors' end zone. Tag Millar explained last night that following that game, the Rapides held a meeting and decided that they should be able to beat Boston because they were better skaters and had been playing hockey longer. "If Boston can beat us with that type of hockey, why can't we beat Boston with it?" They tried it in Canada and down here, winning both games.

♪ ♪ ♪

Despite the score, Ted Frazier turned in a grand game in the Boston goal. Most of the Lachine scores came on break-aways on which he had anywhere from one to three men to beat. He had 38 saves to 26 for Sequin.

Woody Rich and Jim Bagby Could Mean Much to Boston

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 15—In working overtime to assemble a pennant contending staff of pitchers for his 1940 Red Sox, Manager Joe Cronin is necessarily banking heavily on two class double-A Minneapolis rookies, Herb Hash and Will Butland. He is expecting Lefty Grove, the "old master," to take the mound and win once a week. He looks for Jack Wilson and Dennie Galehouse to reach their long-delayed peaks. He knows that Joe Heving and Emerson Dickman are capable of doing the relief chores from the bull pen.

But perhaps his fondest hope this spring, as the Red Sox run through their training routine on Payne Field here, is that Jim Bagby and Woody Rich will come back and make themselves winning hurlers in the American League.

Experimental Year

Considering the situation from all mechanical angles, Bagby and Rich betwen them should win at least 30 games this season. They both have enough on the ball. For one complete season, Bagby proved that he is deserving of a starting berth, and for better than a month in 1939, Rich did likewise. But both boys were interrupted at the dawns of their careers and 1940 to them must be looked upon as an experimental campaign.

When he first joined the Red Sox in the opening of 1938, Bagby was ticketed for a return to the minors. After several innings in the Grapefruit League, however, Cronin felt that further schooling away from the American League was unnecessary, and by the time the opening of the regular season had rolled around, young Jim was the logical choice to pitch that initial contest against the Yankees. How he won it has been told many times. Before the race had closed Jim had bagged 14 other triumphs and become the freshman hurling sensation of the circuit.

Loafed Last Year

Bagby must have spent the winter reading press clippings, however, for he was an over-confident young man when he reported to this training base last spring. He loafed through early workouts. In the exhibition games he tried to coast along with a change of pace and little more. Consequently, when the season opened he was not in shape. By the end of May his record was a mediocre three won and three lost. During June and early July he failed to win a game, and after he was pushed around in a relief stretch against the Athletics on July 5, Cronin decided that there was only one solution. So Jim was shipped off to Little Rock, much to his disgust and displeasure.

Cronin's action spoke louder than words, for this spring Bagby is a very changed young man. He realizes now that a big leaguer cannot coast on his reputation—at least, not until he has been around for a few years. Jim is working hard, and there is a feeling that he will be a tremendous help to Cronin in the rapidly approaching flag duel with the Yankees.

Brilliant In Camp

Rich was the sensation of this camp last spring. He showed Bagby's natural ability and poise, and was faster than Jim. Woody looked as if he might go as high as 18 victories in his freshman year. He won four of his first six starts, including a sparkling three-hitter over the Detroit Tigers. But one afternoon while laboring against the Washington Senators at Fenway Park, the youngster felt something snap in the elbow of his pitching arm and walked off the mound.

Between May 29 and July 2, Rich did not appear on the hill. He came back for several relief appearances in late July and early August, but Cronin eventually sent him to Louisville, where he could work out of his difficulty under less pressure. Not only that, the Sox were fighting for second place and could not afford to trust those valuable triumphs to the questionable arm of the rookie.

Nineteen thirty-nine is past now and Rich is prepared to start all over again. He is throwing as hard as he did last spring and is confident that opponents in the Grapefruit League will soon discover he is ready.

Although neither says anything about it, there is a feeling that a mild rivalry exists between Bagby and Rich. Each realizes that his case is somewhat similar and each would like to outdo the other. But such a rivalry will do no harm, particularly if both boys have about 15 victories by Oct. 1.

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Cronin recently remarked that Bagby did more work in his first week of practice here than he did all last season.

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The manager is bringing Hash and Butland along slowly. He knows that these boys must have the "stuff" to stay with the varsity and does not wish to rush them and perhaps hurt their chances.

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The new Sox uniforms will bear the same colors as last year, but will be slightly lighter in weight. The 1940 pants and shirt will weigh six ounces, as against eight the previous year.

Bees, 6; Cardinals, 4.

BRADENTON, Fla., March 15 (AP)—Boston's Bees beat out a tropical thunderstorm with a three-run outburst in the seventh inning yesterday and scored a 6-to-4 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Tom Earley, using a new side-arm delivery, pitched the last four innings for the Bees and got credit for the victory. He limited the Red Birds to six scattered hits and one run. Stu Martin, who had tripled, scampered home with the tally on Pepper Martin's long fly.

The Bees collected their three in the seventh when Sisti reached second on an error and Cooney beat out an infield hit. Hassett's single scored Sisti and Cooney came home on a fly by Scarsella. Cuccinello singled and Hassett scored on a pretty delayed steal.

The score by innings:

										R	H	E
St. Louis (NL)	. . .	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	—	4	12	1
Boston (NL)		1	0	2	0	0	0	3	—	6	12	0

Batteries—Cooper, Shoun (4), Dickson (7) and Owen, Scheffing (6); Callahan, Lamanna (1), Earley (4), Barnicle (7), and Masi, Andrews (5).

Babe Didrikson Zaharias and her husband, George Zaharias, barnstormed Australia in an exhibition golf trip last year.

Eastern Stars Gather at Penn For Swim Meet

PHILADELPHIA, March 15 (AP)—Approximately 160 swimmers from 16 eastern colleges and universities were due to compete in the third annual individual swiming championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate League at the University of Pennsylvania today and tomorrow.

The finals in the 50-yard and 220-yard free style, 150-yard backstroke, 300-yard medley relay, and one-meter fancy diving were listed for tonight, with trials in the afternoon.

Trials in 100, 200, and 440-yard free style; 300-yard individual medley; three-meter fancy diving, and 400-yard freestyle relay will be held Saturday afternoon and the finals Saturday night.

Four 1939 winners will defend their laurels. They are Bob Garrett, Army, in the 50-yard freestyle; Albert Vande Weghe, Princeton, in the 150-yard backstroke; Edward Parke, Princeton, in the 220-yard freestyle; and Eric Cutler, Harvard, in the 440-yard freestyle.

Although no team title will be decided, Yale's brilliant array is favored to win a majority of the honors. Teams that will compete include: Army, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Navy, Franklin-Marshall, Princeton, Rutgers, Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Yale, Penn State and West Chester (Pa.) Teachers.

Three Bee Regulars Forced To Miss Game With Rochester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 15—The Bees had a breather today, after opening their exhibition schedule against the Tigers and Cardinals, but a squad of 23 players left shortly after noon for a six-hour bus trip to West Palm Beach, where the Rochester club of the American Association will be played tomorrow. The trip closes with a game against the Phillies in Miami Beach on Sunday, but the squad will not make the return trip to Bradenton until Monday morning.

Three Bee regulars were forced to pass up the trip because of the All-Star Finnish Relief Fund game Sunday in Tampa. Max West, Tony Cuccinello, and Al Lopez will appear in the National League line-up against a pick of the American League clubs training in Florida.

Majeski at Third

Henry Majeski will return to third base in Cuccinello's absence, although he is now considered a second sacker. In West's place in center will be Buddy Bates or Bob Loane, Phil Masi and Stan Andrews, hold-overs from the 1939 Bees, will share the catching assignment.

Casey Stengel has selected eight pitchers, including Bill Posedel, Don French, Al Piechota, Nick Strincevich, Lou Fette, Joe Sullican, Jim Tobin, and Wilber McElroy. This assures him a couple of spares for extra-innings or relief work.

The Bees will get back Monday just in time to take on the New York Giants. On Tuesday the Yankees pay their annual visit to Bradenton, and this nice quiet town will be stirred up as it seldom is by an athletic event. The next day of freedom for the Bees will fall on Wednesday.

Best Batsman

That Joe Gulledge and Wilber McElroy are making the trip is significant. During the week they have become more prominent and Stengel is seriously thinking of them as 1940 big leaguers. Gulledge is an infielder from Edon, Texas, who is called by Stengel "the best batsman, veteran or rookie, on this entire squad." He left the University of Oklahoma last spring and played second base for Montpelier, Vt., in the Northern League.

Gulledge has been greatly handicapped by his legs, but his hitting has been so consistent that Stengel is making all allowances for him. He is 22 years old; McElroy, a right-handed pitcher from California, is only 19 years old.

But while McElroy is young, he has a fast ball, change of pace, and a good curve. A sore arm handicapped him at Henderson, Texas, last year. He was declared a free agent in a recent ruling by Judge Landis against Detroit and the Bees landed him.

Stengel predicts that Max West will be the best all-round center fielder in the National League. Eddie Miller's holdout and other eccentricities have exasperated the Bees bosses, but his superb fielding will win them over. The season probably will open with Les Scarsella on first, Buddy Hassett in the outfield, but the permanency of the alignment depends on Scarsella's hitting.

Chet Ross now looms as the regular left fielder, because when he connects the ball rides a great distance. He is an extraordinary chap to handle, however. Three times he has jumped a minor league club and returned home.

Stengel will stake his all that Sibby Sisti becomes a star second baseman for the Bees within a few years.

First Team Under Doherty Takes Championship Honor

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some poet once wrote "Men are only boys grown tall, hearts don't change much after all," and that was the thought that came to me as I watched Fielding H. Yost, Athletic Director of the University of Michigan, fondle the trophy he had just received last Saturday night. There in the field house of the University of Chicago his boys of the track team had just been declared champions of the Big Ten, extending a reign begun seven years before. If he had been in voice I am sure he would have broken out into the "Victors" for the team was indeed the "Champions of the West."

Besides the victory it was doubly pleasing because it was the first team turned out by "Ken" Doherty, new track mentor of the Wolverines, and success was accomplished because of the fine balance of the team. The men of Michigan took first place only in the two-mile race and in the mile relay so it was important for the boys to place among the first five in every event to gain that championship. They did just that in every contest but the shot put and that was the reason for the large grin on the face of Fielding Yost.

Two new records were established out of three events where men had indicated they were on the verge of greater things. Roy Cochran of Indiana on the first night had broken the conference indoor 440-yard record by running the semifinal in 48.4 cutting .5 second off the former mark. So on Saturday night when he "set sail" at the crack of the gun everyone felt a new mark would be created, and it was. All of the timers were in agreement that Cochran had run the race in the record time of 48.2 seconds which lowered his previous record-breaking mark of just two weeks ago. The authorities will make a request for the new mark to be recognized as the American record for the 440-yard dash. Ralph Schwartzkopf, two-miler from Michigan, set a record for Big Ten competition by running the distance in 9:10.7 which is more than six seconds under the old record.

Campbell Kane, the sophomore from the University of Indiana who has been creating a stir in track circles this winter, handily won the mile and was just defeated for first place in the 880-yard run by half a stride. He was that close to being a two-time winner and the only one of the meet. Looks like the old Indiana tradition of great distance runners is in good hands for a few more years.

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The coming of the great Finn, Paavo Nurmi, brought to mind the new style in running distance races which seems to have been set at the time of his last invasion. Today every distance runner keeps track of the time he runs each lap, in an effort to keep to a set schedule much as a machine does. A schedule is set to break a record at a certain time of the season and the boy is usually able to do it. Last Saturday in New York little Greg Rice of Notre Dame set up a schedule to break the two-mile record and he did it while here in Chicago. Lithe Ralph Schwartzkopf set his schedule to break the conference record and he did it. One of the timers kept him posted on every lap.

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The Athletic Directors of the schools of the Western Conference spent practically the entire day in session on the subject of the charges made by a spokesman for the University of Chicago at the time the Maroons withdrew from competition in football. The matter requires considerable diplomacy because the man who spoke out is really representative of the official thought at the school and his remarks can't go unnoticed.

The directors demand proof or Chicago will be dropped from the conference she helped to establish under Amos Alonzo Stagg. To show which way the wind is blowing, the outdoor conference meet which was originally scheduled for Stagg Field has been moved to Northwestern's Dyche Stadium in Evanston. We are told by Noble Kaiser, the Athletic Director at Purdue, next year the indoor conference meet will be held in the new field house at Lafayette, Indiana. This is the first time the indoor has been held any other place than at Chicago for a number of years.

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At Columbus, Ohio, the swimmers from the University of Michigan won another championship scoring 71 points to 47 for Ohio in second place. In this event the boys of the swimming team reversed the method of the track team by winning seven out of nine first places. This was the eleventh title won by the boys from Michigan since Matt Mann became the coach in 1925. This team should easily win the National Collegiate meet to be held at Yale.

Play-Off Dates

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15 (AP)—President Maurice A. Podoloff announced recently the dates for play-off games involving the first, second and third place clubs in the eastern and western divisions of the International American Hockey League. All of them will start March 19, two days after the regular season ends.

The dates:

Series A: (A best three out of five games play-off between the first-place teams with the first two games to be played at the Arena of the team having the higher percentage standing at the conclusion of the season and a fifth game, if necessary, at the same place) March 19, 21, 23 or 24, if necessary, 26, 28.

Series B: (A best two out of three game series between second-place teams, the first game to be played at the Arena of the team having the lower percentage standing with the remaining games at the Arena of the opponent) March 19, 21, if necessary, 23 or 24.

Series C: (A best two out of three games between third-place teams to be played as in series B).

Series D will be a best two out of three games between the victors in series B and C, the start depending upon the conclusion of the latter play-offs. Tentative dates are March 26, 28 and, if necessary, 30 or 31 with the opening contest at the Arena of the winner of series C and the remaining game or games at the home of the B victors.

The winners of the A and D series will meet in a three out of five games championship, the start depending upon the conclusion of the Series D competition, with the first two games to be played at the arena of the winner of Series A, and the fifth game, if necessary, at the same place. Tentative dates are April 2, 4, 6 or 7, and if necessary, 9 and 11.

Four States Now In N. E. Basket Title Tourney

PORTLAND, Maine, March 15 (AP)—Connecticut against Vermont, Maine against Rhode Island—that's the way the best among New England's schoolboy basketball teams line up for tonight's semifinals in their 16th sectional tournament.

Favored Bassick High of Bridgeport, Conn., tangles with a scrappy Cathedral quintet from Burlington, Vt., in the first game; Maine's diminutive champs, from Cheverus High of Portland, meet Pawtucket, R. I., the tourney's "dark horse," in the other.

Winners play off tomorrow night for the championship Bassick won a year ago, but had to relinquish when an ineligible boy was found on the roster.

In the most exciting of yesterday's first-round tilts, 15-year-old Ernest Calverly sparked Pawtucket to a 49-40 win over a stubborn New Bedford, Mass., five, which had won the M. I. T. tourney. Calverly, who weighs only 115 pounds, amassed 18 points as the lead see-sawed 10 times.

Cheverus's vaunted T-defense worked like a charm against a rangy West Springfield, Mass., five and, with the Portlanders' methodical offensive, produced a 24-15 win over a team which had averaged 43 points in 20 previous games.

Cathedral's 28-22 win over Stratford, Conn., provided a distinct contrast in attack, the Green Mountaineers using push shots, close to the basket, the lanky Nutmeggers shooting from far out on the floor.

Bassick toyed with Berlin, New Hampshire's champion, Joe Oslai and Malcolm Baxter piling up 26 of the winner's 45 points. Merlin Lane got half of Berlin's 20.

Baseball Scorers

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—The National Association of Baseball Scorers, sponsored by the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress, announced here that 48 state-wide associations would be established to improve the scoring of baseball games.

Wirt Gammon, Sports Editor of the Chattanooga Times and head of the scoring association, said more than 2,000 persons would be identified with the association which is seeking to standardize scoring.

Each member will receive an instruction book on "how to score." In addition the association plans to distribute monthly bulletins. Headquarters of the association will be maintained in Wichita, Kan., for interpretation of scoring plays.

Gammon said the association would hold state and sectional meetings to discuss scoring problems.

Brown Grid Squad Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15—The Brown varsity football squad will hold spring practice from Monday, April 8, through Friday, April 26, Tom Taylor, Director of Athletics, has announced.

Drills will be held afternoons, Mondays through Fridays, during the three-week period, and it is expected that more than 60 candidates will display their wares before the watchful eyes of Head Coach DeOrmond "Tuss" McLaughry and his assistants.

Co-Captains Lou Duesing of Dumont, N. J., and Bronislaw Stepczky of Chicopee, Mass., will lead the squad, which will have as its nucleus several veterans of the 1939 eleven and some promising freshman material.

In addition to Duesing and Stepczky, leading backfield candidates include Hal Detwiler of West Virginia, Dick High of Brookline, Mass., Walt Joyce of Montclair, N. J., Tom Lohr of Vineland, N. J., Bill Sandblom of Milton, Mass., Pete Laudati of Cranston, R. I., and John O'Leary of Providence, R. I.

O'Leary, star back of the 1938 team, held out of competition last fall through ineligibility, should be a valuable addition to the backfield. In the line, Bob Priestley of Melrose, Mass., looks like one of the first choices at the wings, with Arnold Soloway of Brooklyn, N Y., and Amos Taylor and John Occhiello, both of New Bedford, Mass., veteran lettermen at the tackles.

With the loss of Spencer Manrodt and Gorge Mawhinney through graduation this June, the guard posts seem wide open. Len Lubin of Vineland, N. J., Arnold Eggert of New Britain, Conn. and Phil Down of Arlington, Mass., freshman captain of the 1939 freshman team, are advance selections.

'In addition to Down, other leading freshman possibilities include the tackles, Don Corzine of Milwaukee, Wis., and Jay Fidler of Brooklyn, N. Y.; George Delaney, end, of Newtonville, Mass., and Henry Pilote, back, of Whitman, Mass.

Harvard Trio vs. Pittsfield

Once more back in stride, Harvard's varsity polo trio is putting its entire strength into home games hoping that they will put the team into competitive shape for the intercollegiate indoor play-offs in New York, starting March 30.

The first of the series of home games will be held tomorrow night at the Commonwealth Armory, when Harvard rides against Pittsfield, with the powerful southpaw Leo Boyle pinch-hitting for Zenas Colt in the Pittsfield line-up.

The Pittsfield trio received national standing recently in New York when it contended for a post in the national finals. Although they were retired in the semi-finals by a two-goal margin, the team was marked as one of the strongest in the New England circuit.

Steady and intensive practice five afternoons a week, managed to pull Harvard out of a stale spell last week in time to trounce Cornell 31 to 1, with Crimson captain, Dillingham, back in his usual form, scoring 20 goals during the four-chukker encounter.

Pittsfield will list Paul Fox, former P. M. C. and Harvard star, at No. 1, Boyle at No. 2, and Arthur Mason, Jr., at No. 3.

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Harvard's freshman team is expected to top off its indoor season by defeating Cavalry in the Class B schedule of the three game card tomorrow night at the Armory. Edgewood and Fairview will mix the Class B and Class C ratings in an exhibition game. Edgewood is at the bottom of the Class B list, while Fairview holds top position in Class C.

Commonwealth Polo Leagues

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Class A			
Harvard	2	0	1.000
Pittsfield	2	1	.666
Ramblers	2	2	.500
Blue Jays (Harvard Jayvees)	0	3	.000
Class B			
Harvard Freshmen	4	0	1.000
Cavalry	2	1	.666
Artillery	2	3	.400
Edgewood	0	4	.000
Class C			
Fairview	3	0	1.000
Blue Hill	2	2	.500
Caissons	2	3	.400
Cossacks	1	3	.250

Alabama Track

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—The first contest for the University of Alabama track and field team will be the Florida Relays, to be held March 30 in Gainesville, Fla. The Tide participated in the relays last year and made a fine record.

Two of the Tidesmen who won individual first places last season, however, were seniors and are not back on the team this season. Wayne Downey won first place in the pole vault, and Hal Stanley copped honors in the javelin throw.

Record Smashing Performances at Hanover—Hockey Title Clinched by Boston

Woodruff Sets Indoor Marks On Fast Track at Dartmouth

HANOVER, N. H., March 15 (AP)—After being denied admission to trackdom's select circle of record-breakers for five years, John Woodruff, the great negro Olympic champion, gloated over two indoor marks today and the world hailed him as the fastest half-miler in history.

The long-striding N. Y. U. graduate student dominated last night's third Dartmouth record-breaking carnival, whose five-event program provided eight new indoor marks, by racing 880 yards against a handicapped field in 1:47.7. That time was 1.5 seconds faster than the fastest half-mile ever run outdoors, for which England's Syd Wooderson has been awaiting official credit for two years.

1:47 for 800 Meters

While erasing the half-mile record of 1:49.8 chalked up on this remarkable six and two-thirds laps track by John Borican last year, Woodruff was caught in 1:47 flat the 800-meter point. That clocking wiped out Borican's 1:49.2 record for the metric distance.

Another negro star shattering two records in one event was New York University's Jimmy Herbert, who scratched two 27-year-old records from the indoor list when he ran 400 meters in 47.9 seconds and the quarter-mile in 48.4. He wiped out the marks of 49.6 seconds which have stood for both of those events since Tom Halpin of the Boston A. A. set them at Buffalo 27 years ago. Since then, however, those distances have been attempted but seldom indoors.

Shortly after Borican, and about 500 others, watched Woodruff crack par, the Elberon, N. J., Negro, sensation of last year's Dartmouth meet, stepped out on the lightning fast boards. When he stepped off, he had lowered his own month-old indoor three-quarter mile mark from 3:02.6 to 3:01.2 without exerting himself greatly.

An hour's rest so revived Herbert that he anchored the New York University mile relay team into a hard-won 3:15 victory over a strong Boston A. A. quartet. The time was two-tenths of a second faster than the record that has stood for the 1,600 meters as well as the mile team events since a Fordham team turned it in here last year.

Stanford Braun, Jim McPoland, and Harold Bogrow ran with Herbert, and they were joined by George Hagans, another Negro, to set up a new indoor mark of 1:27.7 against a Dartmouth four in a half-mile team race, bettering the old figures by 4.3 seconds.

During the three years Harry Hillman, the Dartmouth track coach, has been conducting this high-powered invitation meet, he has chalked up an even dozen indoor records for his beloved track, including Glenn Cunningham's fastest-in-the-world 4:04.4 mile.

Dartmouth Track Record Performances

Event	Record-Breaker	New Record	Old Record
400-meters	Jimmy Herbert	47.9	49.6
440-yards	Jimmy Herbert	48.4	49.6
800-meters	John Woodruff	1:47	1:49.2
880-yards	John Woodruff	1:47.7	1:49.8
¾ mile	John Borican	3:01.2	3:02.6
½-mile relay	New York University	1:27.7	1:32
1600-meters relay	New York University	3:15	3:15.2
Mile relay	New York University	3:15	3:15.2

Finish One-Two-Three in Scoring

By a Staff Photographer

Boston's famous scoring line set a precedent for future National Hockey League lines by taking the first three places in the 1939-40 official league individual scoring list. There are games left to play, but it is extremely doubtful if any of those within reach will score enough points to break through the "Sauerkraut" line monopoly. Last night the Bruins held Neil Colville and Bryan Hextall, nearest rivals, scoreless for 70 minutes. Left to right: Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart.

Bruins Take League Top Honor Again

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts
Boston	30	12	5	103	96	65
Rangers	27	11	10	136	77	64
Toronto	24	18	6	124	99	54
Chicago	21	19	8	105	116	48
Detroit	16	24	6	86	119	38
Americans	14	28	4	95	130	32
Canadiens	10	32	5	88	160	25

Results March 14

Boston 6, Rangers 0, overtime.
Toronto 8, Canadiens 4.

By the Associated Press

The Boston Bruins did it again.

Playing before 12,500 New York fans, they clinched the National Hockey League title last night by holding the desperate New York Rangers to a scoreless overtime tie.

And that completely blasted the chance of the New Yorkers for the title they tried so desperately to win all year. For the tie left them one point behind last year's Stanley Cup winners in the standings—and their season has ended. The Bruins still have a game to play.

The Bruins, who refused to let the Rangers gain the title in spite of a new league record of 19 games without defeat, have Frankie Brimsek, their smart goalie, to thank for the stand against the Rangers.

Frankie was superb as he staved off drive after drive. The Rangers poured down the ice, piling three and four men into every rush, but not once could they baffle the 23-year-old goaltender. And there were at least a half-dozen times when Brimsek came out victor in straight man-to-man duels with the Ranger shot-makers.

Goalie Davey Kerr of the Rangers had it much easier, for the Bruins failed to play a slashing brand of hockey, seemingly content with a scoreless tie.

The best-of-seven Stanley Cup semifinals between the Bruins and the Rangers will open in New York next Tuesday and last night's tie assured the Bruins of home ice for the second and third games.

In the league's other encounter, the Toronto Maple Leafs scored an easy 8-4 victory over the hapless Montreal Canadiens. The feature of the game was a four-goal scoring sortie by Robert (Red) Heron. That matched the best scoring effort of the league this season, Herbie Cain of Boston having set the seasonal mark in a game against the Leafs in Toronto.

American League Out to Win As National Picks All-Stars

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—Marse Joe McCarthy has agreed, as a sort of compromise, to use only five or six New York Yankees in his starting line-up against the downtrodden National Leaguers in the All-Star game for the benefit of Finnish Relief Fund here Sunday.

Joe could, of course, have nominated the entire Yankee line-up for the benefit tussle, but the manager of the World Champs bowed to public opinion to the extent of naming three members of the Boston Red Sox—tentatively—to start the titanic engagement.

Joe's Choices

Joe's choices, announced last night, include Joe Gordon, Red Rolfe, Charlie Keller, Joe Di Maggio, and Bill Dickey of the regular Yankee line-up. The three Red Sox named were Jimmy Foxx, Ted Williams and Joe Cronin. The starting American League flinger might be a Yankee too, Joe said. Either Red Ruffing or Lefty Gomez.

Manager Bill McKechnie of the Cincinnati Reds, who has been placed in charge of the National League forces for Sunday's game, divided his starting brigade more equitably. Perhaps Bill thinks this is an amateur tournament, though he should know much better after what happened to him in the last World Series.

Start Arnovich

Bill said he would start Morris Arnovich of the Phillies in left field, followed by Cooky Lavagetto of Brooklyn at third base, Mel Ott of the Giants in right field, John Mize of St. Louis at first base, and so on. In other words, a typical National League All-Star line-up. It begins to look like they will never learn.

McKechnie would a lot rather have his own Bill Werber on third base Sunday than all the Lavagettos in Brooklyn. But McKechnie still thinks, in the naive manner of the National Leaguers, that an All-Star game should bring as wide a representation as possible from the clubs. McCarthy, the realist, throws in the best men at his command and wins.

Lombardi to Catch

Ernie Lombardi of Cincinnati will catch for the National Leaguers, with Demaree of the Giants in center field, Cuccinello of Boston at second and Bill Jurges of the Giants at short. Their starting pticher will be either Paul Derringer or Bucky Walters of Cincinnati.

"Why should I try to kid you?" said McKechnie. "I'll take either one of those fellows. I don't know which my choice will be."

McCarthy, more cagey, said his starting choice would lie between Ruffing and Gomez of the Yankees, Lefty Grove of Boston, Buck Newsom and Tommy Bridges of Detroit, and Dutch Leonard of Washington. All he would say for sure was that Bob Feller of Cleveland would not start.

Yankees for Sale

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—The New York Yankees, a nice bauble in financial as well as baseball figures, are for sale, but it looks like they will be at the same old stand for the same owners when the American League season opens next month.

Many prospective purchasers have been mentioned in recent months and there was quite a scurry yesterday over reports that Governor Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire had virtually completed a deal for a syndicate.

The Governor admitted that he had inquired into the possibility of the sale several weeks ago, but denied that negotiations were now under way or that he had submitted an outright proposition.

So all that the flame-fanning yesterday accomplished was smoking out an admission from the Yankee officials that the club could be had for a satisfactory sum.

Edward G. Barrow, President of the club and one of the trustees of the late Col. Jacob Ruppert, said that two or three legitimate offers had been made within the last year, but that none were now under consideration.

Baseball Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

ANAHEIM, Calif.—Sammy Chapman appears headed for a big year with the Philadelphia Athletics. In his first look at Major League pitching yesterday against the Pittsburgh Pirates he turned defeat into victory, hitting a homer with two on in the sixth, driving in two runs with a triple in the seventh and getting one of three walks in the 14th. The clubs meet again today.

FORT MYERS, Fla.—A rumor was going the rounds today that the Washington Senators would try to work out a trade with the Cleveland Indians while here for an exhibition game. The Senators are interested in Catcher Frank Pytlak and Pitcher Willis Hudlin, both holdouts.

LOS ANGELES—Manager Jimmy Dykes of the Chicago White Sox decided to mix some veterans into his pitching potion for the Cubs today as a result of yesterday's 13-hit onslaught by the National Leaguers, mostly against Rookie Orval Grove. Bill Dietrich and John Rigney were slated for duty for the Sox today with Larry French and Charley Root heading the Cubs' staff.

LAKELAND, Fla.—Camp followers of the Detroit Tigers are about sold now on Dick Bartell, the pepper-pot shortstop obtained from the Chicago Cubs in exchange for Willie Rogell. So far Bartell has been an improvement afield and his fiery spirit has livened the club. The Tigers, going great in the Grapefruit League, had a date with the fluttering St. Louis Cardinals today. The Redbirds have lost five straight.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—In a meeting made increasingly rare by the Yankees aptitude for getting world series play and the Giants inability to do the same thing, the two New York clubs have a date in the Grapefruit League today. The Yanks walloped the Cincinnati Reds yesterday to run their streak of Florida victories to six straight and a seventh over the Giants would be most welcome.

LAKELAND, Fla.—It's just possible that Newell Kimball, up with Brooklyn from Milwaukee, may be a better golfer than he is a pitcher. At any rate against the Tigers yesterday in the seventh inning he offered up two passes and three hits and gave the Detroiters the game. That isn't all that Manager Leo Durocher has to worry about. The Boston Red Sox are coming to town flaunting their prize rookies, Herb Hash, Bill Butland and Mickey Harris who will divide the pitching assignment. If they show anything, the Sox pennant hopes will rise.

BRADENTON, Fla. — Casey Stengel of the Bees thinks he has lined up a 3-4 punch in his batting order in Buddy Hassett and Les Scarsella. They both hit well in defeating the Cards yesterday. Tom Earley looked very good in pitching four innings.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Rookies Dale Jones and Clyde Smoll have impressed Manager Doc Prothro of the Phillies in their spring efforts. Against Rochester yesterday Jones pitched three hitless innings, although giving five walks. Smoll allowed one hit in each of three frames, but showed good control and fanned four.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Robert Virgil Swift says the St. Louis Browns can stop worrying about the holdout of Joe Glenn, because Swift will be their No. 1 catcher this season.

Although he batted only .263 in the Texas League last year, Swift was tops behind the plate. He led the league in assists and threw out 63 of 112 base-stealers.

TAMPA, Fla.—Paul Derringer and his Cincinnati teammates, after failing again to stop the world champion Yankees, may get some consolation from a declaration by Charley Keller, hero of the last world series, that "Derringer was the toughest pitcher we faced all last season." Keller's bit of praise came yesterday after the Bombers had blasted the Reds, 5-3.

The Reds also disclosed that the first game of their series with the Cuban All-Stars in Havana had been moved up a day to March 21.

Here and There

Helsingfors Olympics Considered

BRUSSELS, March 15 (AP)—Count Henri de Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympics Committee, said today that "the question of staging the 1940 Olympics in Helsingfors is being given serious consideration."

The Russian-Finnish war, now settled, had threatened to cancel the Helsingfors games.

"The decision rests with the Finnish Olympics Committee to whom I sent on March 12 complete information regarding the probabilities and extent of foreign participation."

The Count was unwilling to name the countries likely to participate before the full data reaches the Helsingfors Committee, but it was learned that Europe's belligerents might not be included.

HELSINGFORS, March 15 (AP)—J. W. Rangell, chairman of the Olympic Games Organizing Committee, said today the final decision on whether to hold the games in Helsingfors would be made next month.

Urho Kekkonen, vice chairman, said that while there were certain technical difficulties, the main question was whether enough people would attend to justify the heavy expenditures.

Despite technical problems, Luri Miettinen, General Secretary of the Committee, said Finland owed it to the memory of fallen athletes to demonstrate the Nation's athletic ability to the world.

DETROIT, March 15 (AP)—The custodian of the American Bowling Congress high standards board, which adorns the entrance of the tournament hall here, enjoyed a day of leisure yesterday without a count to mark up.

The schedule was void of doubles and singles while booster teams, none of which scored close to the leaders, dominated the five-man event. Regulars will swing into action again today.

CHICAGO, March 15 (AP)—Young Jake Schaefer, Cleveland, handed Allen Hall, Chicago, his first setback in the $20,000 world three-cushion billiard tournament last night, 50 to 29. The match went 53 innings.

Schaefer and Hall each have won two matches and lost one.

Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., also suffered his first setback when Art Thurnblad of Kenosha, Wis., shook off a three-game losing streak to triumph, 50 to 45, in 56 innings. Thurnblad uncorked a high run of eight in scoring his first tournament victory.

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 15 (AP)—A double upset sent Glenna Collett Vare of Merion, Pa., six times former national champion, and Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Tex., the current national titleholder, tumbling from the annual Belleair women's golf tournament yesterday.

The upsetters were Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta and Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., who play in the finals.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 15 (AP)—Don McNeill of Oklahoma City bowed out of the Bermuda tennis championships in which he was first-seeded, a victim of the faultless play of Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, Fla. The scores were 8—6, 3—6, 8—6.

Engen Favorite To Win National Four-Way Title

MOUNT BAKER, Wash., March 15 (AP)—Ski fans at the National four-way ski championships are ready to award the title to Alf Engen, Sun Valley's versatile skier, with the tournament only half over.

Engen took a slim lead yesterday as he won the slalom event on Mount Baker in 2:46.2.

His time was but a second faster than that of Don Amick of Seattle and two and one-fifth faster than that of Sig Hall of Seattle.

Hall is in second place because of his victory in the downhill race Wednesday. Engen was third in this race.

The skiers move to the Snoqualmie Pass region in the Cascades for the final events—the cross-country race Saturday and the jumps Sunday.

The jumps are Engen's specialty.

Official point totals have not been tabulated.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 14

At Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Cleveland (A) 6, Syracuse (I) 1.
At St. Petersburg, Fla., New York (A) 5, Cincinnati (N) 3.
At Bradenton, Fla., Boston (N) 6, St. Louis (N) 4 (seven innings, rain).
At Lakeland, Fla., Detroit (A) 10, Brooklyn (N) 5.
At West Palm Beach, Fla., Philadelphia (N) 7, Rochester (I) 4.
At Los Angeles, Chicago (N) 14, Chicago (A) 7.
At San Bernardino, Calif., Philadelphia (A) 10, Pittsburgh (N) 7.

Schedule March 15

At Lakeland, Detroit (A) vs. St. Louis (N).
At Clearwater, Fla., Brooklyn (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Los Angeles, Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A).
At St. Petersburg, New York (A) vs. New York (N).
At Anaheim, Calif., Philadelphia (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N).
At Fort Myers, Fla., Washington (A) vs. Cleveland (A).

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 14

National League

Boston 0, New York Rangers 0 (overtime tie).
Toronto 8, Montreal 4.

International-American League

Indianapolis 3, Syracuse 2.
Hershey 2, Pittsburgh 1.

Schedule March 15

National League

Chicago at Detroit.

American Association

Wichita at Omaha.

Provincial Hockey League

Play-off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Sherbrooke	3	1	17	6
Valleyfield	1	3	6	17

Valleyfield eliminated.

Series B—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	2	0	8	5
Verdun	0	2	5	8

Verdun eliminated.

Series C—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Lachine	2	0	15	4
St. Hyacinthe	0	2	4	15

St. Hyacinthe eliminated.

Series D—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Lachine	2	1	14	6
Boston	1	2	6	14

Boston eliminated.

Series E—Best 2 of 3 games

First game—Lachine at Sherbrooke Sunday.

Result March 14

Lachine 8, Boston 0.

Usina and Burkemo Provide Fireworks at St. Augustine

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 15 (AP)—The team of Clyde Usina, Jr., and Walter Burkemo provided the chief fireworks in the opening round yesterday of the National amateur-professional match-play best-ball championship over the St. Augustine links.

Usina, a St. Augustine youth who is now professional at West Palm Beach, and his amateur partner from Evanston, Ill., eliminated the highly favored combination of Henry Picard, current P. G. A. champion, and Frank Ford, Charleston, S. C., one up. Picard and Ford won the event in 1937.

Two down after playing the first two holes, the Usina-Burkemo duo rallied with an eagle three on the fourth and a birdie two on the fifth to square the match. Both teams posted four-under par 33's on the front nine to reach the turn all even.

Three successive birdies, threes on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, gave Usina and his partner a three-up lead. Picard fired a birdie on the long 15th and a deuce on the front 16th to cut off two holes but finished one down when the last two greens were halved.

Other favored teams also fell by the wayside.

Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, L. I., and Jimmy Ferrier, Australian national open and amateur champion, were upset one up by the practically unknown combine of Lloyd Sparrow and Dick Van Kleek, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., and Charles Whitehead, Plainfield, N. J., another highly regarded pair, were ousted by Herman Keiser, Springfield, Mo., and Dick Doeschler, Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla., in 21 holes.

Springfield Captains

SPRINGFIELD, Mass (AP)—Keith Calef, of Norway, Maine, and Robert Ward, of Kennebunk, Maine, elected as co-captains of Springfield College's 1941 varsity hockey team.

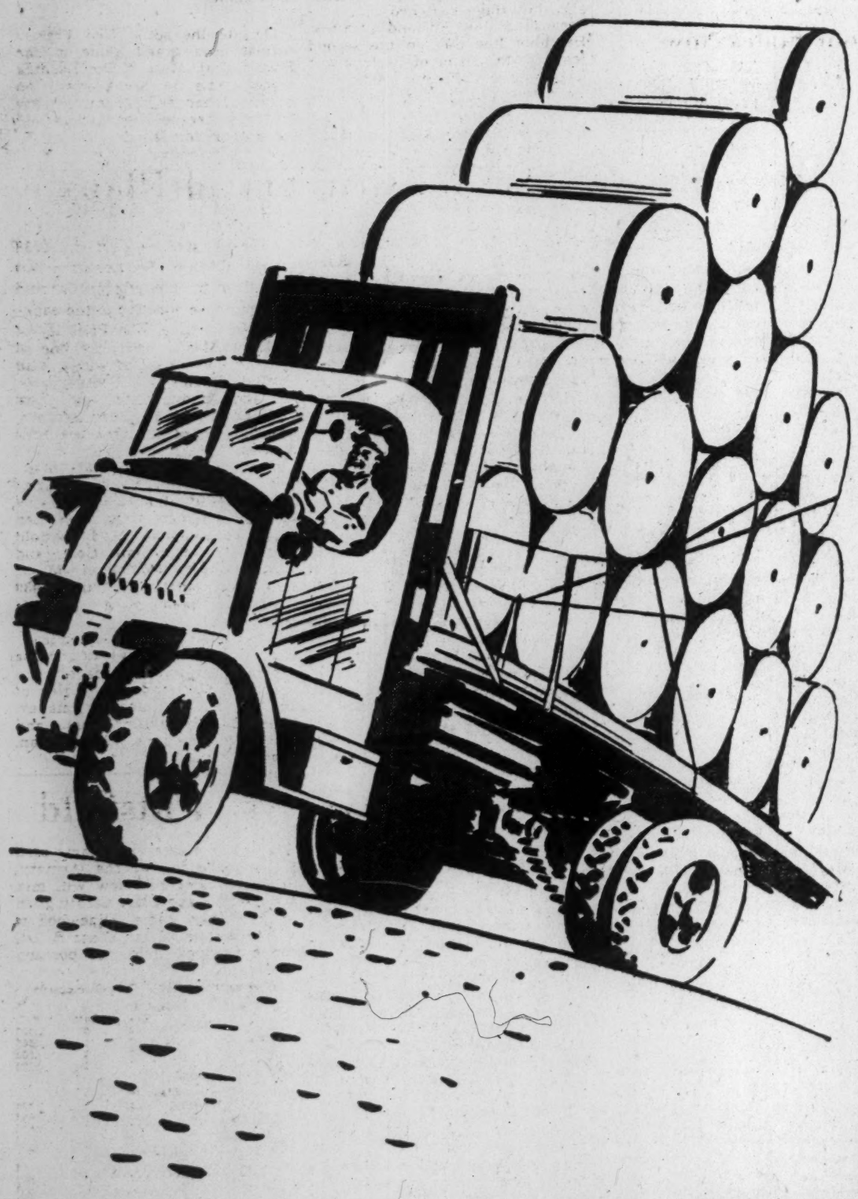
National Intercollegiate Basketball Tourney

By the Associated Press

(At Kansas City)

Quarterfinal Results March 14

Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn., 38, Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan., 33.
Tarkio, Mo. College 37, Texas Wesleyan University, Fort Worth, Texas, 25.
Delta State, Cleveland, Miss., 44, Maryville, Mo., Teachers 30.
San Diego, Calif., State 32, Pittsburg, Kan., Teachers 30.



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The Home Forum

Bargaining in the Suq

Go to the Jaffa Gate, turn to the left down the dark entrance to David Street, and you will find yourself in an earlier world. For you are within the walls of the ancient City of Jerusalem, and this is the Suq, or market.

Outside you will have left the manners and customs of Europe, with banks and omnibuses and all the ordered rush of civilized life. Inside there is activity, too, but it seems to be of a strangely different kind and to have a most exhilarating effect upon some natures. David Street is not more than twelve feet wide, and it descends in great steps down which no car will ever be able to pass. Sometimes one may meet a loaded mule there, or even a tall camel shouldering his way disdainfully through the jostling, chattering throng; but not even a bicycle would be able to proceed a yard in such a human cataract. Each of the little booths on either side is shaded in summer by an awning, and is filled with dark or colored wares. Here are piles of scarlet tomatoes, green figs and grapes, snowy cauliflowers and purple egg plants. Here is a booth hung with yellow native baskets and brooms. Here is fresh fish from the Sea of Galilee. There is a basket of ripe plums from Sidon, standing beside a pile of striped watermelons from Gaza. There is the man who made me sandals for working in the garden. And beyond is the shop, if it can be called by so grand a name, where I bought the black and red curtain material from Baghdad. Oranges and grapefruit are so cheap here in the winter time that it can hardly pay, you would think, to bring them up from the plains. But though he may at times get fifty oranges for the price of a loaf of bread, the thrifty Arab householder will go on haggling for the last golden fruit until the bargain is finally struck and he is ready to trudge homewards with his heavy basket.

* * *

Bargaining seems, indeed, to be the breath of life to an Oriental. It is usually felt to be a man's job; and it carries no rancour with it. Fixed prices were evolved by the Western world in order to save valuable time. But time has little value here, and buying and selling are arts which must be slowly learned and practiced. The expression: "Time is money" has no meaning to one's gardener, nor has it to this turbanned shopkeeper, sitting all day long with his copperware around him and looking out upon the endless coming and going. Some merely glance at his array in passing. Others wish him health before they pass on. He is pleased if anyone will pause long enough to admire his goods or to bargain for the least important of them. It is the purest pleasure to invite an old customer to share a cup of spiced coffee before appraising his wares. Hospitality is an essential part of a Moslem's religion; money is an unimportant part of his daily life.

But the long-drawn-out act of bargaining is his mental exercise. The customer, unless he is a foreigner, has a shrewd idea of the value of each article before him, though not one is marked with a price. That bearded man from Lydda wants a copper tray. He is certainly offering less than he knows it to be worth. The owner spits out a melon seed and scoffs politely, naming a sum rather higher than he knows the true value to be. He points out the beauties of the tray; the buyer its dents and scratches. Spectators may take part on one side or the other. But this is hardly the beginning. The customer allows the value to rise millieme by millieme, and the seller allows his value to fall as slowly; until at long last they come to terms, and the old copper tray changes hands. "It is nought, it is nought, saith the buyer: but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth," wrote King Solomon; and he might have been writing today, for the seller conceals the money in his girdle, while the buyer goes home with his tray, congratulating himself on his bargain.

The European who pays whatever he is asked to pay for an article in the Suq is conferring no real benefit on the seller, who, though his palm may be full of silver, feels mysteriously cheated of a natural right, the right to bargain with his customer.

* * *

Come further down David Street. To the left one passes into the Christian quarter. Here the wares are rather more European in character, and the cobbled thoroughfare is wider and less crowded. To the right again is the way down to the Holy Sepulchre, which explains the number of shops where mementoes are to be sold. The whole place is at present under repair and will remain so for a long time to come; so the little shops that sell mother-of-pearl and olive-wood figures, bunches of tapers, and artificial flowers, stand dusty and neglected. Citrus and the tourist trade have for long been the two main industries of Palestine; but both have fallen on evil days, so that it seems remarkable that the same gay crowd goes up and down, day in, day out, buying and selling, jolting and jostling, as they have always done.

Some years ago, when the Department of Antiquities was excavating under David Street, they found another narrow street with booths on either side, some fifty feet beneath the present thoroughfare. When one realizes that Jerusalem is known to have been razed to the ground seventeen times during the troubled centuries, but that the city has always been rebuilt, one can understand that crowds such as these must have returned like the waves from an illimitable ocean, to jostle and push and chaffer and joke, just as they are still doing today in this labyrinth of an ancient city.

Clarissa Janie Graves

Spring Woods

There is sunlight here,
splashing the slow trunks of trees,
spattering traceries of gold on autumn-old
leaves,
throwing shadows and catching highlights on
the wood-path.
There is sunlight here, stirring the earth to
spring,
stirring my heart to edges of color and pools
of peace.

Frances Frost

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"The Artist and His Wife": *A Painting by William Sidney Mount*

William Sidney Mount (1807-1868) was the son of a Long Island farmer. Like other American artists, he commenced his career as a house and sign painter. He did, however, manage to study at the National Academy of Design. Following the advice of Washington Allston, he emulated the work of the Dutch Little Masters.

He was noted for his shrewd observation of American life and the American scene. An ingeniously contrived studio on wheels was used by him to reach paintable regions.

This picture was shown in the great "Life in America" exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art last summer during the New York World's Fair.

Mozart Makes An Italian Tour

At the end of January (1770) the Mozarts came to Milan. . . . In Count Firmian —who was governor-general at Milan—the Mozarts had an especially warm patron.

Our musical tourists next visited Lodi, reached 15th March. Here it was the young composer penned his *first string quartet*, the composition of which he set about in the same evening of their arrival. At Bologna, on the 24th, they took part in an "academy" got up by Count Pallavicini, "a hundred and fifty noble persons" being present—a number of musical *cognoscenti* (among them the famous Padre Martini, the musical-oracle, *par excellence*, of his time). . . . The Padre made a kind of examination of the young Mozart's skill, propounding certain musical *themata*, which our Wolfgang forthwith elaborated, upon orthodox lines, into fugues, etc. Leopold came away delighted with his evening; so it may be guessed how well the youth sustained this ordeal.

Arriving at Florence, the father and son are introduced to the grand-duke Leopold. Wolfgang played at court; more fugal tests being made; but the youth "did it all" (so the paternal report went) "as easily as one eats a piece of bread."

They reached Rome in Passion-week; a storm of thunder and lightning was raging as they entered the city. "We were received like great men, with firing of heavy guns," writes Leopold. At the Sistine Chapel they listened to the performance of Allegri's "Miserere"—a piece highly venerated, and jealously preserved, no copy of it being allowed. "But we have it all the same," triumphantly remarks Leopold: Wolfgang having, in his wonderful memory, retained every note of the sacred dirge, as he heard it, committing the whole to paper forthwith. . . . Wolfgang became quite the lion of Roman society—treated as a "German prince," reports the father; the latter in his paternal delight, not minding perhaps very much at being mistaken for the "tutor" of the young prince.—From "Mozart," by Eustace J. Breakspeare. (New York: Dutton.)

Snowfall

This is only the rain suddenly feathered for
flight—
The purposeful rain that fell with a sound of
singing
Grown suddenly light,
Suddenly soundless with drift of a butterfly's
winging,
Hovering and settling with soft and impalpable clinging,

Marion Brown Shelton

I Have the River to Myself

At half-past four one midsummer morning a bumble bee was hovering round the snapdragons. The blue wagon beside the unfinished stack seemed almost a thing of life. The first sunbeams were slanting over the hill of wheat: it is a slight hill, but for a few minutes the crown of it casts a deep shadow over the rest.

It is an hour at which to take the old boat and float down the river. In July the river becomes impassable, but so far only groups of rushes stand into it; the cow-mumble has not reared its head above the surface. There is a way through the rushes: one glides through them so quietly as not to disturb the reed-warbler from his musical chatter. . . .

I have the river to myself for miles, the fish and the weeds, and the sheep and the cattle all stirring, moving about the fields and feeding. The sun flashing through the trees, the willow leaves greying in the wind; the dawn light fresh on things, so that sheep or cattle looking up, look expectant. . . .

The earlier the light the more beautiful it seems. The first rays of the sun on the longest day seem infinitely precious. They slip over the brow of the hill, discovering every declivity, casting shadows of the trees like the very darkness dropped from them, substantial. It is the wild-rose light, diffused but potent. One wants little sleep, and wakes with the dawn and is immediately awake, not, as in winter, dozing and dreaming for an hour, but leaning out, breathing the cool air, while starlings dart to and fro between the garden and the grey oak boards of the gable where they have their nests. Their wings have almost a transparency as they stretch them, gliding down. Two goldfinches are already pecking dandelion seeds from the untidy lawn. A young rabbit is nibbling beside the border of flowers and a turtle dove is perched on the hurdles. . . .

The river meadows are dense with buttercups. As one comes down to the level of them their colour seems to intensify for the foreshortening: they all lean towards the sun. The earliest ones I found beside a brook. The water winked by, all but hidden by grass, and a white-throat was following his mate through a hedge nearby. She stepped from twig to twig, mounting, turning, descending; discovering in the maze of the hedge passages and stairways. He followed almost step for step, a little behind. Sometimes she would gain some inner clearance and make a short flight. There would be a whirr of wings inside. All the time they were murmuring little fragments of song in a low tone.—Adrian Bell, in "Men and the Fields." (London: Batsford. New York: Scribner.)

True Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Christ Jesus said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Throughout all history mankind has yearned for freedom—freedom from human bondage to material modes and means, freedom from sickness, sin, and death, from poverty and distress. In various ways men and women have reached out for emancipation from restriction, have sought beauty and harmony and happiness. But however one may try to find it, freedom from limitation comes only through his receiving and utilizing spiritual understanding.

Christ Jesus revealed the nature of man in God's likeness, in order to free mankind from the errors that would hinder the expression of true selfhood. In his life we see the perfection of man demonstrated. In the healing of sickness, the cleansing and regenerating of the sinner, the feeding of multitudes and the overcoming of death, he proved God's law to be supreme.

Mary Baker Eddy, who was so spiritually-minded that she was able to receive the full revelation of Truth in this age, gave her discovery to the world in Christian Science. Through the study of her writings we come to understand the teachings of Christ Jesus, and so to find freedom from belief in matter, error, by proving the power of God to be the only power, even as he did. Mrs. Eddy speaks on page 176 of "Miscellaneous Writings" of those "heroes and heroines who counted not their own lives dear to them, when they sought the New England shores, not as the flying nor as conquerors, but, steadfast in faith and love, to build upon the rock of Christ, the true idea of God—the supremacy of Spirit and the nothingness of matter." It is not surprising, then, that Christian Science was revealed to one who had been educated in these ideals from early childhood.

The true freedom, partially won by some, may be experienced and loved by all, for Christian Science calls to a struggling world: Here is the true remedy. Divine Love gives it to all. Accept it and be free!

But someone may well ask, Why is spiritual freedom so necessary to happiness? Those who have already experienced some of the benefits of the study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, together with the Bible, are beginning to understand how to let God, infinite divine intelligence, govern their thoughts and lives. Friction is thereby eliminated, and the fetters of false material laws begin to drop away. In their place are found the glorious manifestations of divine Love, for, in Christian Science, God is seen to be the only Mind or cause, and man, His expression or idea, is understood to be pure, upright, wholly good. Inseparable from spiritual freedom are the joys of unselfishness. To be free from material beliefs of limitation or frustration means to be able, through spiritual understanding, to express courage, honesty, intelligence, patience, meekness, brotherly love.

Whether rich or poor, whether ill or in health, whether under disordered or rightly ordered human government—whatever the seeming material condition—men everywhere today are privileged to claim, through Christian Science, their joyous freedom from the false beliefs that would oppress them. Man is, in reality, the radiantly happy child of God. Just as Daniel of old was protected when thrice daily, with face toward Jerusalem, he prayed to God, fearless of the decree of the king, subtly obtained by Daniel's enemies, that such action would be punished by death, so may all trust God's protection in following the dictates of their conscience to worship in the true way. Christian Science has opened the door of human hope, and its truth will sustain those who love it. Just as Daniel fearlessly faced the lions, as a penalty for doing right, and proved them harmless, so today men can face the trials of persecution unafraid, knowing that God loves and cares for all.

May Christians the world over be of one mind in praise to God. Patiently and silently and joyfully praying, "Thy will be done" (Matthew 6:10), earnestly seeking the true path, lovingly striving to demonstrate aright the great facts of being, the army of Christ's followers marches on, gathering unto itself, as it goes, all who are reaching out for release from the bondage of materialism. Mrs. Eddy tells us that "the right way wins the right of way" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 232), and so we may "rejoice, and be exceeding glad," for great indeed is our heavenly reward, here and now.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 228 of Science and Health: "The enslavement of man is not legitimate. It will cease when man enters into his heritage of freedom, his God-given dominion over the material senses. Mortals will some day assert their freedom in the name of Almighty God." May not that "some day" be seen to be today? Paul wrote (II Corinthians 6:2), "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

La Vera Libertà

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

Cristo Gesù disse (Giovanni 8:32): "E conoscerete la verità, e la verità vi farà liberi". Attraverso tutta la storia l'umanità ha bramato la libertà—libertà dall'umana schiavitù dei modi e mezzi materiali, libertà da malattia, peccato e morte, da povertà e disagio. In vari modi uomini e donne hanno teso le mani verso l'emancipazione dalla restrizione, hanno cercato bellezza, armonia e felicità. Ma in qualunque maniera si cerchi di trovarla, la liberazione dalla limitazione viene soltanto col ricevere ed utilizzare la comprensione spirituale.

Cristo Gesù rivelò la natura dell'uomo a somiglianza di Dio, allo scopo di liberare l'umanità dagli errori che ostacolerebbero l'espressione del vero essere. Nella sua vita vediamo dimostrata la perfezione dell'uomo. Nel guarire dalle malattie, nel purificare e rigenerare il peccatore, nel nutrire le moltitudini e nel trionfare sulla morte, egli dimostrò che la legge di Dio è suprema.

Mary Baker Eddy, che era mentalmente così spirituale da esser capace di ricevere la completa rivelazione della Verità in quest'epoca, diede la sua scoperta al mondo nella Scienza Cristiana. Per mezzo dello studio dei suoi scritti noi arriviamo a comprendere gl'insegnamenti di Cristo Gesù, ed a trovare così la liberazione dalla credenza nella materia, o errore, dimostrando che la potenza di Dio è l'unica potenza, appunto come egli fece. Mrs. Eddy parla a pagina 176 di *Miscellaneous Writings* di quegli "eroi ed eroine che non riguardarono la propria vita a loro cara, quando si spinsero verso i lidi della Nuova Inghilterra, non come fuggitivi o come conquistatori, ma; fermi nella fede e nell'amore, per erigere sulla roccia di Cristo, la vera idea di Dio—la supremazia dello Spirito e la nullità della materia". Non è dunque sorprendente che la Scienza Cristiana fosse rivelata ad una che era stata istruita in questi ideali fino da bambina.

La vera libertà, in parte raggiunta da alcuni, può essere esperimentata ed amata da tutti, poichè la Scienza Cristiana grida ad un mondo che lotta: Ecco il vero rimedio. L'Amore divino lo dà a tutti. Accettatelo e siate liberi!

Ma qualcuno potrebbe invero domandare: Perchè la libertà spirituale è così necessaria per la felicità? Quelli che hanno già sperimentato alcuni dei benefizi dello studio del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* di Mrs. Eddy, insieme alla Bibbia, cominciano a intendere come lasciare che Dio, l'infinita divina intelligenza, governi i loro pensieri e la loro vita. L'attrito viene così eliminato, e le catene delle false leggi materiali cominciano a cadere. Al loro posto si trovano le gloriose manifestazioni del divino Amore, poichè nella Scienza Cristiana Dio viene riconosciuto essere l'unica Mente o causa; e l'uomo, la Sua espressione o idea, viene reputato essere puro, giusto, interamente buono. Le gioie della generosità sono inseparabili dalla libertà spirituale. Essere liberi dalle credenze materiali di limitazione o di delusione significa essere capaci, per mezzo dell'intendimento spirituale, di esprimere coraggio, onestà, intelligenza, pazienza, mansuetudine, amor fraterno.

Sia ricchi che poveri, sia malati che in buona salute, sia sotto governo umano disordinato o rettamente ordinato—qualunque sia l'apparente condizione materiale—gli uomini dovunque hanno oggigiorno il privilegio d'appropriare, per mezzo della Scienza Cristiana, la loro lieta libertà dalle false credenze che vorrebbero opprimerli. L'uomo è, in realtà, il figlio di Dio sfavillante di felicità. Appunto come Daniele dei tempi antichi fu protetto quando tre volte al giorno, col viso verso Gerusalemme, pregò Iddio, impavido del decreto del re, astutamente ottenuto dai nemici di Daniele, che tale azione sarebbe punita colla morte, così tutti possono aver fiducia nella protezione di Dio nel seguire i dettami della loro coscienza di adorare nel vero modo. La Scienza Cristiana ha aperto la porta della speranza umana, e la sua verità sosterrà quelli che l'amano. Appunto come Daniele intrepidamente fece fronte ai leoni, come punizione per agire rettamente, e li dimostrò innocui, così oggi gli uomini possono far fronte alle prove della persecuzione senza paura, sapendo che Dio ama e provvede a tutti.

Possano i Cristiani per tutto il mondo essere unanimi nel lodare Dio. Pregando pazientemente e sileziosamente e lietamente: "Sia fatta la tua volontà" (Matteo 6:10), cercando seriamente il vero sentiero, sforzandosi amorevolmente di dimostrare giustamente i grandi fatti dell'essere, l'armata dei seguaci di Cristo marcia avanti, attirando a sè, mentre procede, tutti quelli che stendono le mani verso la liberazione dalla schiavitù del materialismo. Mrs. Eddy ci dice che "la via giusta ottiene il diritto di transito" (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, pag. 232), e così possiamo "rallegrarci e giubilare", poichè grande invero è il nostro premio celeste, qui ed ora.

Mrs. Eddy scrive a pagina 228 di *Science and Health*: "La schiavitù dell'uomo non è legittima. Essa cesserà quando l'uomo prenderà possesso della sua eredità di libertà, il suo dominio che Dio gli ha dato sui sensi materiali. I mortali un giorno affermeranno la loro libertà nel nome dello Dio dell'Onnipotente." Non può forse "un giorno" essere riconosciuto di essere oggi? Paolo scrisse (II Corinzi 6:2): "Eccolo ora il tempo accettevole; eccolo ora il giorno della salvezza".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgerai per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Splendor of the Youthful Leonardo da Vinci

Nature herself, by the profusion of gifts with which she launched him on an unending stream of work, might seem to have set out to prevent him from developing in the direction of any definite goal. The experimenting and searching for the best means of expression of an artistic temperament, the best employment of every sensed but untried power, which for a time cripples the efforts of every young man who feels that he is destined to greatness, was the more distracting for Leonardo, since when he tested the limits of his capacities he found them extending almost infinitely. Whatever he attempted he achieved without effort. His vision was as accurate as his touch was sure. He mastered the problems of representation with ease, and his quick intelligence penetrated with the same ease the most difficult paths in abstract knowledge. Anything he had once examined remained fixed for all time in his extraordinarily retentive memory. . . .

The lovely pink-faced, curly-haired child had grown into a youth with the beauty of a young god. Not a single portrait remains of this period of his glory. . . . The young Leonardo lived in the memory of his contemporaries as an archangel clad in armour —tall, with narrow hips and broad shoulders, the lithe body erect, the head thrown back a little as though he wanted to capture the full sunlight. A broad, almost square forehead, with a cloud of gleaming auburn hair swept back from it; under the strong yoke of the eyebrows, big, lustrous eyes with a leaping, penetrating glance; a straight, masterful nose broadly and strongly constructed and with sensitive nostrils; a mouth that contradicted itself, the upper lip a firmly outlined, narrow bow above the rounded and full-blooded lower lip; and a square chin that gave to a face of too much beauty the stamp of the heroic. "It was the most beautiful face in the world," declared a contemporary historian, Paolo Giovio; and over that face there floated a smile that went out to all. . . .

He knew the strength of his own self-control, his sound mental and moral balance. He would give full vent to his high spirits in the company of young men of his own age, but in his own conduct he showed a sobriety and prudence beyond his years, as though a sure instinct held him back from any sort of over-indulgence or excess.—Antonina Vallentin, in "Leonardo da Vinci." (London: Gollancz. New York: Viking.)

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AND
HEALTH
With
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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1940

A. F. of L. Wins At Hood Plant In Watertown

Rubber workers make choice as against C.I.O. in election for exclusive bargaining agency.

The almost exclusive domination by the Congress of Industrial Organizations of organized rubber workers of the United States received its second sharp setback within eight days, early this morning as tellers finished counting ballots by which the American Federation of Labor overwhelmingly was elected sole bargaining agency for more than 3,000 workers in the Hood Rubber Company of Watertown.

In the election, an A. F. of L. national union received 1,560 of 2,935 ballots cast; 501 votes were for the Arrow Rubber Protective Association, an independent union, and 189 for the C. I. O.'s United Rubber Workers of America. Nineteen ballots were voided and 666 employees voted for no union representation at all.

Yesterday's election made the A. F. of L. exclusive bargaining agent for all of the 3,267 employees in the plant, further strengthening the A. F. of L. nucleus for an international union of rubber workers.

In a previous election at Providence, R. I., nine days ago, A. F. of L. preference was voted by 1,120 employees of the United States Rubber Company, C. I. O. representation by 711, giving the A. F of L. representation of 2,000 other rubber workers there.

Although New England has been disparaged as a declining center of rubber footwear manufacture, and the A. F. of L. as without semblance of a national union (contrasted with the well-disciplined C. I. O. union, claiming 60,000 members) the election in Watertown appears nationally significant as:

Further widening the split in the labor movement; giving the A F. of L. a base for its own national organization among rubber workers, until now one of few major industrial fields without rival unions; encouraging A. F. of L. leaders as they turn toward Akron, Ohio, center of the rubber production world and stronghold of the C. I. O. United Rubber Workers.

Hood is a subsidiary of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, whose Akron plant is 100 per cent organized by the United Rubber Workers according to C. I. O. officials.

C. I. O. Wins Test

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The Labor Board certified the Textile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today as exclusive bargaining agent for production and maintenance employees of the Barre Wool Combing Company, Barre, Mass.

The Board's action followed an election in which the C. I. O. union polled 406 votes to 241 for a rival American Federation of Labor federal union.

Income Tax Time Ends at Midnight

Midnight tonight is the deadline for filing Federal income tax returns and paying that first installment.

Returns filed by mail must be postmarked not later than midnight. Tax offices on the seventh and eighth floors of the Federal Building in Boston will be open until 4:30 this afternoon.

Delinquents face a penalty equal to one-fourth their income tax and loss of the privilege of paying by installment.

The income tax yield is already far ahead of last year's, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston, reports, with complete returns expected to show a gain of about $2,000,000 over the 1938 tax receipt total of $59,000,000.

'Snowdrift Vacation' Nears End

Scenes at School No. 7 at Savoy, Mass.

It will be the three R's for these youngsters once again on Monday when studies are resumed at the No. 7 School in Savoy, Mass. Because of the huge snow drifts piled up in the Berkshires by the February blizzard, these children have been unable to attend classes.

Even now, according to Miss Irma Klammer of Adams, teacher at School No. 7, there are still drifts 8 to 15 feet high, and not all of the roads have been cleared.

Lined up in the snow in front of the school are, starting from the bottom: Harold Tilton, Paul Potash, Charles Whalen, and Mildred Krutiak. Acting as an anchor on the right is Lillian Whalen. Seated in the classroom are Lillian, Harold, Charles, Paul, and Mildred.

Connolly Evidence All In

Continued from Page 1

Dooley and Mr. Powers admitted loans of $1,250 and $400 respectively. All loans were in cash and all repayments were in cash, the witnesses testified.

Hired by Connolly

Mr. Powers said that he was later hired by Mr. Connolly in the Clerk's office. Describing the loan of $1,250, Mr. Dooley testified that the repayment was in cash, that he did not deposit it in a bank when he received it, nor did he draw any funds from the bank to make the loan.

Martin Tobin, an attorney, testified that he loaned Mr. Conway $300 in cash and was paid back in cash, with no records kept of the transaction. In cross-examination, he said that his brother was hired by Mr. Connolly after the loan was made.

In testimony given yesterday, Mr. Conway stated the loans had been made to defray expenses which he had encountered while active in Mr. Connolly's 1936 campaign for the Clerk's office. He added that the former Clerk had no knowledge of the campaign deficit until told by Mr. Conway in 1939. The collections which Mr Conway made from employees in the Clerk's office were explained by Mr. Conway as voluntary contributions to meet the campaign deficit.

Before the trial began this morning, Mr. Connolly directed some uncomplimentary remarks at the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Doyle. A deputy sheriff was called by Mr. Doyle to order the former Clerk to remain quiet.

Maine Community Boasts Cash Balance and Low Tax

EASTPORT, Maine, March 15 (AP)—Plantation 14, Washington County community of 100 persons, boasted today debt-free ledgers, no uncollected taxes, a comfortable cash balance in the bank, and a $13,000 permanent school fund.

For three years, Velma Lussier, Tax Collector, has made 100 per cent collections. The Town has a valuation of $79,000, and a tax rate of 40 mills.

N. E. Is Declared in Line For More Flood Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—Federal appropriations for flood control work in seven Massachusetts and Connecticut communities on the Connecticut River will be increased by about $5,000,000 at this session of Congress, Representative Charles R. Clason (R.) of Springfield told the National Rivers and Harbors Congress today.

This appropriation will increase from $11,524,000 to $16,684,000 the sum that the Federal Government has contributed for local flood protective projects in Springfield, West Springfield, Hartford, Holyoke, East Hartford, Chicopee and Northampton, Mr. Clason said. Construction work on these projects has been under way since 1938.

Meanwhile, members of this thirty-fifth National Rivers and Harbors Congress prepared to select the flood control, irrigation and reclamation projects which it will urge the Federal Government to undertake this year or in the future. The two-day congress adjourns tonight.

Finds Reservoirs Necessary

The construction of local flood protective works in these communities, even though not complete, have "already proved to be of inestimable value" Mr. Clason declared. Nevertheless, he warned, an adequate flood control system for all of the residents and industries in the Connecticut and Merrimack Basins can only be secured through the construction of flood control reservoirs.

The Hampden and Hampshire County congressmen referred by implication to the dispute between Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont and the Federal Government over power rights and control. The upshot of this dispute has been that several proposed flood control dams on the tributaries of the Connecticut in the Vermont Hills have not been built and consequently cities and towns along the lower reaches of the river are without full protection.

The Federal Government, having been unable to continue the flood control program in Vermont beyond three large dams built before the Aiken controversy, is now going ahead with reservoirs elsewhere.

New Project Is Expected

Mr. Clason called particular attention to the dam now under federal construction on the Pemigewasset River in New Hampshire, to be known as the Franklin Falls Reservoir. He also predicted that a second New Hampshire project, the Blackwater Reservoir on the Blackwater River, will soon be under way. Mr. Clason expects "that bids for constructing the Blackwater Dam will be advertised within a very short time and that construction will be initiated early this spring." Other reservoirs on tributaries of the Merrimack "will undoubtedly be constructed" he added.

Great steps forward have been taken in New England toward lessening the menace of floods in the past five years, Mr. Clason affirmed. The work has been well started, he said.

Now "it is for the Rivers and Harbors Congress to continue its active support of worthwhile flood control measures in order that the country may be adequately protected against future devastation and consequent heavy loss of life and property," the Massachusetts congressman concluded.

Bay State Bar Seeks Solution Of Part-Time Judge 'Influence'

Massachusetts lawyers are digging in to iron out the complaints of their clients, the public.

Public clamor at present surrounds part-time judges on part-time pay. Forced to eke out a living by private practice, the judges are charged with exerting undue influence, consciously or not, when appearing before a brother judge on a client's behalf.

For the past six months, lawyers have met at intervals in Boston seeking a solution to this so-called unethical practice in Massachusetts district courts. The group is composed of delegates from 18 bar associations and two conveyancing organizations.

Lawyer-Court Conferences

Headed by Stoughton Bell of Cambridge, Chairman of Boston Bar Association's Committee on Unlawful Practice of Law, the lawyers have met with court officials and the varied ranks of justices in the Commonwealth's 72 lower courts.

The problem was tossed into the lap of Mr. Bell's Committee by the Council of the Boston Bar Association. What the lawyers will do hinges on their meetings, not yet complete. Still to appear before the group are representatives of insurance companies, whose interest in the outcome might be called compulsory, and a committee from the State association of justices of the district courts.

Briefly, complainants say they cannot be assured impartial justice when a member of the district court bench is permitted to step down from the dais and appear before his brother jurist as an attorney. No charges have been made against any of the lower courts' 150 or so justices, special justices, and associate justices. Lawyers report the public has shown, however, that it feels it improbable that jurists are never swayed by the appearance before them of a brother member of the court, or one of the court's officials, on behalf of a litigant.

Auto Cases Affected

By law all automobile cases must begin in the district courts. Nearly every other case—last year district court dockets listed 81,000 cases—falls into the motor vehicle tort class. The restrictions on the practice of justices and officials of the lower courts are directed to this type of litigation.

The lawyers may revive previous, perennial recommendations of various authoritative bodies, like the Special Committee of the Boston Bar Association, enlist public support and pass on to the Legislature demand for full-time, full-salaried justices. Tagged to the full-time salary would be restrictions against private practice. Or the group may merely request the Supreme Judicial Court to extend its rules barring justices and court officials from practicing in the offending cases.

Career Nears End

By a Staff Photographer

Rear Admiral C. W. Cole

Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard since 1936, who will be retired July 1. He recently was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work in directing the rescue of 33 persons from the sunken submarine Squalus and the subsequent salvage of the vessel.

Town Sells School to Buy A Fire Truck

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHATELY, Mass.—Just because this town was able to sell its unused South School it will have its first Fire Department.

Thirty men gathered in Town Hall Monday night and formed a Department, with Fire Warden Eugene N. Graves explaining what was expected of the members. A "fire apparatus" committee is going to Middleboro to continue negotiations for a truck and portable fire fighting equipment, the first substantial apparatus ever bought by Whately.

At the annual town meeting in February the town voted to buy fire appartus if the school could be sold. The sale was made and $2,000 provided for the fund.

Cuts in Boston Budget Proposed by Committee

The Appropriations Committee of the Boston City Council convened in a final executive session this afternoon to complete its recommendations concerning the 1940 city budget.

When the Committee returns the budget to the Council next Monday it will, contrary to previous indications, recommend some cuts, Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan, Chairman of the Committee, said today. One item slated for reduction is a $75,000 allowance for a new roof on the front side of the Public Library Building at Copley Square; $15,000 for repairs will be granted, he said.

The Committee will complete today detailed examination and discussion of the budget items with Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, whom the Councilors heard at a three-hour session yesterday.

Mr. Loeffler urged stricter adherence to a "no-hiring" policy in many departments, particularly the assessing, fire and police departments. He described the upswing in Council expenses during the last few years as "disgraceful," and urged the Council to reduce its expenses by: (1) abolishing the system of private contracts reaching some $1,250 a year for raising and lowering flags at city flagpoles on holidays, and transfer of the work to the Public Works Department, (2) omission of some of the "gems of wisdom" from the record of Council speeches to cut printing costs, and (3) reduction in the personnel of the City Messenger's department, which he described as "obviously excessive."

He urged reduction in the number of precincts to cut Election Department expense, and refusal to grant increased appropriations to the Hospital Department, the budget of which has followed an upward trend for several years. The Treasury and Collecting Departments should be merged and personnel curtailed, he continued.

He asked why increases in fuel prices caused by the war were reflected in a 25 per cent rise in the fuel item for the Mattapan Sanitorium, while the Hospital Department asked only a 15 per cent increase.

State Police Probe Alleged Civil Service Law Violations

State Police are in the midst of a widespread investigation of violation of civil service laws in several Massachusetts cities, including Boston and Fall River, Ulysses J. Lupien, Director of the State Division of Civil Service, announced today.

Mr. Lupien's statement came as confirmation of reports, that State Police detectives, at the Director's request, have been working on complaints that civil service jobs have been sold for prices ranging up to $1,500, that persons have been illegally employed by municipalities in violation of the civil service laws, and that others have been hired in one capacity and illegally assigned to other positions.

The Director declared an "important investigation" is now under way in one Massachusetts city, the name of which he refused to reveal because of possibility of hampering the investigation.

At the same time, Mr. Lupien said that he had conferred with Henry Parkman Jr., Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, regarding complaints by the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance that scores of Boston constables have been employed in violation of civil service laws. Mr. Parkman, he said, has stated he would confer with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and report back to him.

It is understood that affidavits have been secured from several persons in connection with the reported job-selling racket. If the evidence warrants, it is understood that the cases may result in prosecution in the courts. It is understood that Capt. John F. Stokes, Chief of the State Police detective force, and Lieut. Joseph Ferrari have been working in the investigation.

Clipper Names on New Ships

Names of clipper ships that sailed the seven seas, bringing fame and fortune to the port of Boston, will be listed again on the sides of new modern streamlined vessels now being built by the United States Maritime Commission as part of its program to rehabilitate the American Merchant Marine.

The two vessels, the Shooting Star and the Sea Witch, both of which are now building at Tampa, Fla., are to be Boston ships, it was announced today by the Boston Port Authority. These names once appeared on the sides of clippers known in many ports. The Shooting Star, built at Medford, and the Sea Witch, built at New York, once were familiar prows in Boston Harbor.

Many years have passed, however, since Boston was the home port of deep-sea merchant ships. The Port Authority has supplied the Maritime Commission with additional names of Boston and New England clipper ships and has requested that even more of these new vessels be homeported at Boston.

Redistricting Petition Sent to Supreme Court

A petition brought by Attorney General Paul A. Dever to nullify State electoral divisions was referred to the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court today by Judge James J. Ronan.

Judge Ronan did not decide the question, but merely sent it to the high court for a decision. Mr. Dever is seeking to prevent the Secretary of State from printing ballots for the April 30 primaries on the basis of the new districts.

Naval Contact Awarded

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The Navy has awarded a $589,000 contract for the superstructure for shop building number 16 at the South Boston, Mass., naval drydock to the Hughes-Foulkrod Company, Philadelphia.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and colder tonight, with lowest temperature in middle 20's; Saturday fair, continued moderately cold; fresh shifting winds becoming west or northwest and diminishing.

Maine: Snow, changing to rain this afternoon, and rain in extreme east and rain changing to light snow and colder in west and central portions tonight; Saturday generally fair, colder, except light snow in north portions.

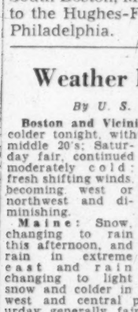
New Hampshire: Light snow and colder tonight; Saturday generally fair and colder.

Vermont: Snow flurries and colder tonight; Saturday generally fair.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Saturday except snow flurries in west and central portions tonight; colder tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; colder tonight, rising temperature Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong shifting winds over south portion becoming west or northwest and diminishing today, southeast gale over north portion becoming westerly and diminishing tonight; overcast to broken clouds with rain over north portion tonight, Saturday scattered to broken clouds.



Official Temperatures

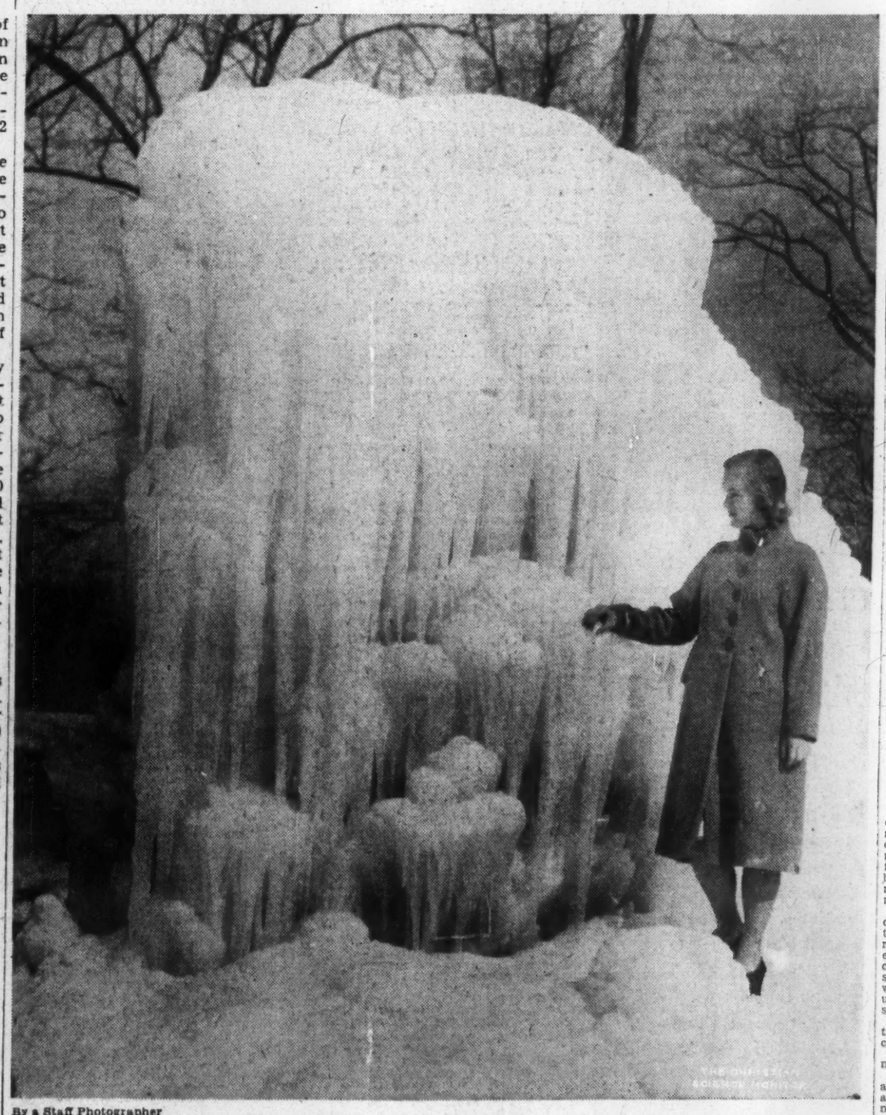
	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	32	New Orleans	48	47
Chicago	19	19	New York	32	32
Denver	34	32	Norfolk	37	37
Kansas City	28	28	Philadelphia	33	33
Los Angeles	63	59	St. Louis	22	22
Miami	60	60	San Francisco	55	54
Minneapolis	3	2	Washington	31	30

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 15.
B—Minimum, March 14.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:33 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Saturday, 3:51 a. m.; height, 9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:20 tonight.

At the Turn of the Season



By a Staff Photographer

Fountain at Wellesley and Miss Lynette True, Student

Either a plumber or an artist could gaze with delight on Wellesley's monument to fast disappearing winter. Some wag might imply that this is the college's "Pierian Spring," concerning whose waters of knowledge Pope warned "Drink deep, or taste not."

A less poetic observer might pass the Antarctic signpost up with the comment that someone probably had forgotten to turn off the water.

But whatever the explanation, imaginative or realistic, the ice mound of stalactites (if only they depended from something) is on view in the campus grounds—despite rain and rising temperature.

Miss True is not computing the water content. That would be a rather complicated mathematical feat, considering that she has neither pencil nor paper at hand. She is aware, probably, that 10 inches of snow is roughly taken as the equivalent of one inch of water—"precipitation" as the Weather Bureau puts it. But that ratio varies. In fact, the Weather Bureau in the next breath will tell you it can be half or even twice 10 inches, depending upon the kind of snow and this and that.

This being ice, not snow, Miss True would have to know the volume and the density of the mass. The day being what it is, she presumably would have to be up on Tamann's tables on the melting point of ice and variation with pressure.

No, Miss True is not brooding about pressure in kilograms per square centimeter. She simply was obliging; and when the photographer asked her to enhance the iridescent (when the sun shines) ex-fountain, she did that without further ado.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by Herman Shuman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2.30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Worth a Million," by Vernon Sylvanie With Charley Chase, Taylor Holmes, Cobina Wright, Jr., Joyce Arling, Pat C Flick and Nita Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Higher and Higher," a musical comedy presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. With Jack Haley, Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Swance River," with Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Meet Doctor Christian," with Jean Hersholt. 2, 5:30, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie Brings Up Baby." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.

Exeter—
"Night of Nights," with Olympe Bradna, Pat O'Brien and Roland Young. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Metropolitan," starring Lawrence Tibbet. 2:10, 5:05, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:35, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney's "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
John Garfield, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien in "Castle on the Hudson." Fenway: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also "The Ghost Comes Home," with Frank Morgan and Billie Burke. Fenway: 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. Also "March of Time," 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:34.

Metropolitan—
Spencer Tracy and Hedy LaMarr in "I Take This Woman." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Also "The Man From Dakota," with Wallace Beery. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Of Mice and Men," with Burgess Meredith, Betty Field, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Charles Bickford. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Five Little Peppers at Home," with Edith Fellows. 10:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55

R. K. O. Boston—
Richard Dix, Chester Morris and Lucille Ball in "The Marines Fly High." 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Murder Is News." 12:05, 4, 7:55. Stage: Thurston's Miracles of Magic, Al Norman, the Mulcahys, and Ward and King. 1:15, 5:10, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Inside the Federal Bureau of Investigation," "Tour New Hampshire," "Travel and Industry," "Crime Doesn't Pay," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Judge Hardy and Son," starring Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Scollay 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Slightly Honorable." Scollay 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

State—
Burgess Meredith, Betty Field, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Charles Bickford in "Of Mice and Men," 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Five Little Peppers," with Edith Fellows, 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
"East Side Kids," featuring the "Dead End Kids," 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. Also "My Son Is Guilty." With Bruce Cabot and Jacqueline Wells. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Broadway Serenade," with Jeanette MacDonald and Lew Ayres. Also "Let "Freedom Ring," with Nelson Eddy and Virginia Bruce. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
"The Monroe Doctrine," with Grant Mitchell; "Norwegian Sketches" and Bermuda, travelogue; Dave Appollon's Band; "Bowling Skill"; a Stooge comedy; cartoons, and 30 minutes of news.

University—
"The Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35. Also Alice Faye and Warner Baxter in "Barricade." 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Green Hell," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Alan Hale, George Bancroft, Joan Bennett. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Also "Balalaika," starring Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Sonja Henie in "Everything Happens at Night." Also "Henry Goes Arizona," with Frank Morgan. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45.

Other Events

Hotel Bradford—
Lecture by Jay Lovestone on "What's happened to the Russian Revolution." Given under the auspices of the Independent Labor League of American. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on European Sculpture by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m. Guidance on English Rooms by Mrs. Sayward at 2 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mr. Edmond Boucher, bass; Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Copley Plaza Hotel—
Lecture by Professeur Henri Peyre on "La littérature d'aujourd'hui à la recherche de nouvelles raisons de vivre." 3:30.

Repertory Theater—
"Rip Van Winkle," last in the current series of Clare Tree Major plays for children sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. 10:15 a. m.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This certainly promises to be a big season for all the soap people . . . what with the big business the stores say they expect to do in the way of white accessories. For that matter, come to think of it, the starch people ought not to be far behind, either; for naturally all these collars and cuffs must be as pert and fresh looking when you put them back on your dress as they were when you first bought them. And that means a little stiffening of some kind

Collars and cuffs seem to be going on everything . . . even your spring coat. Oh, they'll be so designed that you can wear the coat (which usually looks like a snug fitting dress, by the way) perfectly plain, without them; but the chances are that once you've seen yourself in the mirror, framed in all this white collar business, you'll insist on the collar, at least! Filene's have some good looking ones that are really just great big white revers of piqué, with little ruffles running around the edges that might be used so that you could make last year's coat this year's! With a wide pair of cuffs the set is but $2. There are big other piqué sets with much of that lovely eyelet embroidery all over them, for $3, and still others for a dollar. And vest fronts of course.

Incidentally, it was also at Filene's that we saw the trickiest shoe shelf, which is one of those things that few women have enough of. Or at least they never seem to have the space. However, this is a sort of collapsible shelf that hangs in a closet just like a coat hanger. With shelves enough running up and down for eight pairs of shoes! And surely you can find room enough for one of these handy things in your clothes closet right now. For only a dollar . . . and they come in various colors to suit your color scheme. They, like the neckwear we were telling about, are on the street floor.

Conservative Hats May Be Found Here

If you remember Lillian Jeanne's Hat Shop, when she was at 380 Boylston Street (in with Steele Litvan's Fur Shop at the time) you will no doubt be interested to know that she is now in her own shop at 376 Boylston Street. Up on the second floor, with good elevator service. Here her salon faces the street, and has been decorated in a most attractive manner. She goes in for millinery for the older woman . . . and especially for women with those large headsizes that are often so difficult to locate. She does have youngish hats, too; but she doesn't go in for the really bizarre hats at all. If you like a Baku straw with an expanse of brim, then we think you'll like the one that is either navy blue or black (we can never tell the two apart, and we neglected to ask) with little yellow flowers painted on at intervals. A novel touch. For $8.75. A good looking navy blue sailor (this time we're sure!) had the stark monotone effect relieved by the light blue underbrim . . . which was stitched to a quilted effect. The material being satin there. We suggest the shop as one of those places to add to your little red book of shops that you intend to look in on every so often in order to find just what you really want.

A Dressy Coat In "Biscuit Brown"

P. S. What with the Flower Show, and canaries singing amidst flowers down at R. H. White's, maybe spring is on its way after all. One of those dressy looking coats with the white collars may be seen at Plotkin Brothers on Boylston Street, in a color called "biscuit brown." A lovely color, though we have yet to see a biscuit quite as brown!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Melrose High Wins The Dartmouth Plaque

HANOVER, N. H., March 15 (AP) —The Dartmouth College plaque, awarded each year to the secondary school whose delegation of three or more men in the freshman class established the best scholastic record for the first semester, has been won by Melrose, Mass., High School.

The award was announced by Robert C. Strong, Dean of Freshmen, who reported the winning delegation's combined average was 2.84, or just under "B." The delegation included Robert W. Bradford, Lewis O. English, Charles F. Kane, John Kimball, Jr., and Calvin J. Osberg.

Unity Sought In Education Of Children

Co-operation was the keynote of the Conference on the In-Service Development of the Teaching Staff at the Fogg Museum in Cambridge last night.

This was one of a series of conferences that are in progress this week under the auspices of the Harvard Graduate School of Education for the forty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association, all of which are open to the public.

The visitor to the educational scene learns with interest how harmony is sought and attained through definite school programs. By co-operation is meant unity of purpose among all in the educational picture. principal and superintendent, child, parent, and teacher. Recognition of this need in education makes the story the modern educator has to tell a rousing one.

Perhaps the whole thing is best summed up in the final talk of the evening delivered by Dr. William H. Burton of the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Dr. Burton said that "the objectives of a supervisory program should be derived from a situation." He explained that one should not first think out a theory and then superimpose it on the teaching program.

"We get our objectives from the combined efforts of all interested in the program," Dr. Burton declared. "Teachers must be introduced to research and its results. Furthermore, activities must be planned co-operatively.

"The modern conception of supervision has in recent years undergone a very important change. Supervision is concerned with a teaching-learning situation, not with the teacher alone."

Dr. Burton recommends three general points of "attack and procedure" for applying the principles of democracy to the educational picture—which, he thinks, is the most important change in educational thinking of recent years.

These principles are, first, to have respect for the contributions of anyone in the group, even beginners, no matter how simple the idea; second, to go on the basis of co-operation in determining the procedure to be used, instead of having it determined by a select group; and, third, that "leadership should be substituted for authority."

"Don't give orders," Dr. Burton advised. "Attempt to beget co-operation, don't use coercion. Don't drive. Let your leadership be delegated here and there. Get the feeling of fellowship, don't say dictatorially this is the way a thing should be done."

Dr. Warren C. Seyfert of the Harvard Graduate School of Education was Chairman of last night's meeting.

Tonight's speaker is to be Dr. Sterling Fisher of Washington, Director of Education for the Columbia Broadcasting System. His topic will be, "A Bystander Views Education." The lecture will be given at the Fogg Art Museum at 8 o'clock.

Water-Covered Roofs Used in Insulation Tests

New method is said to make top floors as comfortable as any—Industrial uses.

The Real Estate Week A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Laying a cold blanket of water one to three inches thick over the roofs of apartment houses and business plants is the solution offered by modern research to baked, top-floor apartments and problems of water supply raised by the growing vogue for air conditioning.

Serving as insulation against heat and cold and possibly as skating rinks for youngsters in winter, the basins of water poured on roofs that will not leak is part of the theory being applied by the Koppers Company of Pittsburgh and now being introduced in New England markets for the first time. Not only does the system make the top floors of apartments as desirable as other floors, but it makes possible the use of the same water, over and over again, for purposes of air-cooling.

Out in Chicago and in other cities, the siphoning of more and more millions of gallons of water annually out of city water systems for air-conditioning is posing problems of water distribution and disposal of serious proportions. The Loop area in Chicago is now said to be 16 per cent air conditioned and the amount of water discharged into sewers from refrigerating units on a summer day is far in excess of the heaviest rainfall in the city's history.

Many Water Problems

When all of the water is being discharged at the same time from these conditioning units, the waste water is said to back up in the sewers to flood basements. In Chicago's case, the water system can supply all the water needed for air conditioning, but the sewers are inadequate, according to engineers. In other cities, the supply of water is barely equal to current demands, let alone air-conditioning. In still other locations, the mains are inadequate to meet the growing demands for water in air-conditioning systems.

Chicago typifies the growth in air conditioning. In downtown Chicago, there were 72 air-conditioning plants in 1932, while in 1936 there were 398. The 398 plants are said to require water at the rate of 34,000,000 gallons a day. Hence, it is readily seen that either the water supply for air conditioning under existing conditions must either be curtailed, thus preventing the growth of this beneficial industry, mains must be enlarged at great expense, or some system for using the waste water over again must be devised.

One Possible Solution

The Koppers system is at least one answer to the problem, for when water is cooled by spraying it or permitting it to flow over a flat roof, it can be used over again. Furthermore, the water shields the roof from the sun's rays and from the hot air and winds that would otherwise come in contact with it, often building up heat in the roof to 170 degrees. Evaporation of water is known to cool the water itself as well as the air around it.

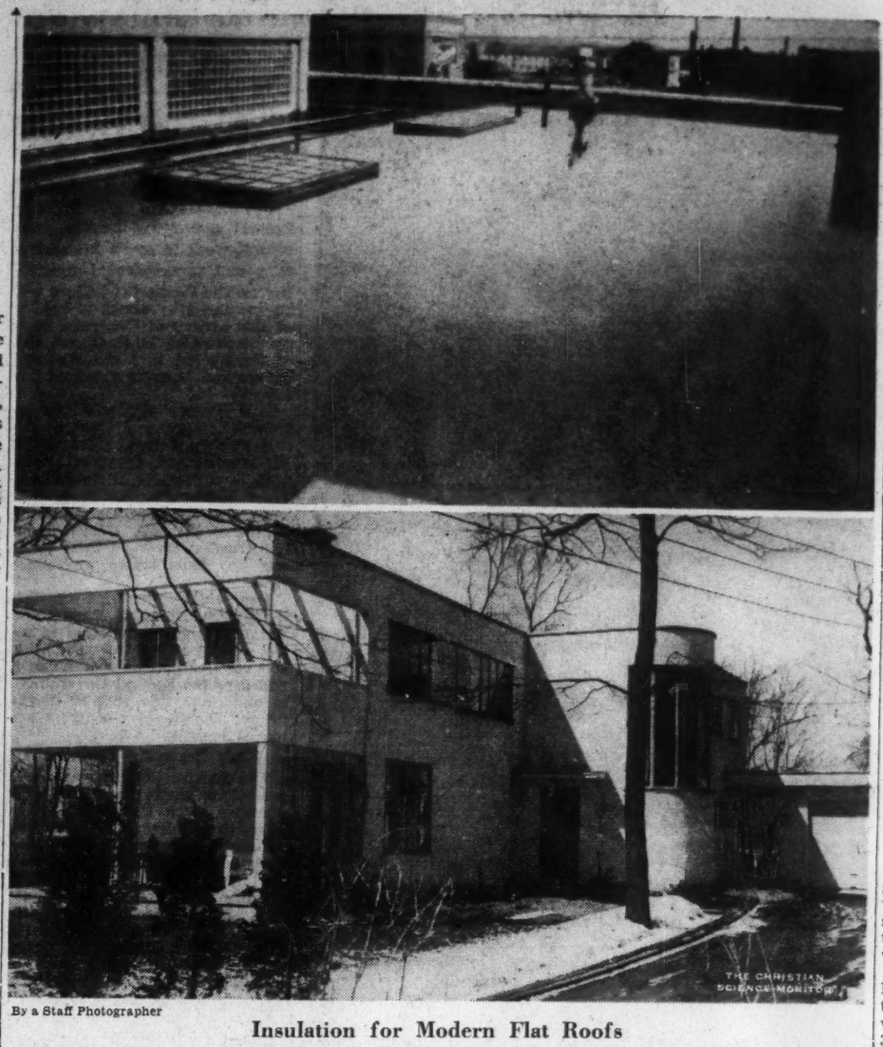
One half to three inches of water on modern, flat roofs or on industrial plants, the engineers say, will decrease the maximum peaks of heat within the top part of the buildings by at least 10 degrees. The water flows on the roof from a single steel box, while the excess water escapes through drain pipes. Whereas millions of dollars have been spent in the past to drain water off roofs, the Pittsburgh company shows the possibilities of utilizing roof water as an economical aid in air conditioning.

Most apartment house families know that the top floor is always the hottest in summer, being almost stifling at times after the sun has baked the tarred top surface. Roofs are said to store up enough heat in the daytime to make the top floor rooms almost unbearably hot throughout the nights. Actual proof of the inundated roof as a practical solution to these problems is found in the south and in the textile mill field where some roofs have been under water for 10 to 13 years without a leak, with better control of humidity and lower heat bills.

Some Problems Remain

Research has not been completed on the Koppers system. Additional information is still required on the proper methods of preventing damage to buildings when water is permitted to freeze in the winter. Outdoor swimming pools are often used for skating rinks in winter and logs are anchored on the water to prevent damage to masonry walls. Wood retains sufficient compressibility even in freezing weather to take up the powerful thrusts caused by ice expansion.

Perhaps wood blocks inserted in flashings where the roofs adjoin building walls will prove satisfactory in the Koppers system. Whereas most roofs are drained of water in winter, it is held entirely possible that in the future some roofs may be used for skating rinks. Incidentally, ice has considerable insulation value. A two-inch layer would decrease the flow of heat from building interiors, it is said, by at least 10 per cent.



By a Staff Photographer

Insulation for Modern Flat Roofs

Above: A flooded roof designed by Koppers Company of Pittsburgh for industrial air conditioning. This system also conserves city water. Below: Modern flat roofs, like the one pictured here on a house in Hammond Street, Brookline, open the way for the Koppers flooded roof system in single dwelling units.

Small Home Program For Springfield

Federal housing authorities today announced that Springfield will be a close second to Boston in starting a $2,500 to $3,500 home development under the supervision of the Federal Housing Administration.

Plans and specifications for the new homes in the western Massachusetts city have already been submitted to the Boston office of the FHA with prospects of starting the low-cost home development by May 1. The Boston project of 80 homes ranging in price from $2,500 to $3,500 will be started probably about April 1, according to Charles A. Malley, State Housing Director.

Mr. Malley stated that tremendous interest had been shown throughout Massachusetts in the announcement of the new community for the Boston district, backed by Federal insurance for banks that will take over the mortgages. Most of the communications have come from low income families who realize that for the first time home ownership is being placed within their reach.

Location of the Greater Boston development is being withheld until such time as actual construction can be started. It is known, however, that the community will be within 12 miles of Boston proper.

New Campaign

Continued from Page 1

gives the greatest confidence that when this question again is presented to the public in 1942 that the purpose of this organization will be accomplished."

Mrs. Johnson emphasized as did Mr. Potter in his presentation, that the vote in Hampden County was 9,000 against dog racing and 3,000 against horse racing.

"This exceeded the gubernatorial vote cast in that county last election," she said.

Mr. Potter said times have changed since 1935 when the vote was two to one for the betting system and people had not come in direct contact with legalized gambling at race tracks. "We lost sight of the fact that it was gambling and remembered only the revenues it purported it would produce," Mr. Porter said.

He declared the "experiment" is now over unless, ironically, he added, the "tote board" (betting totalizer) is to be substituted for the shield on the coat of arms of Massachusetts.

Mr. Ryan explained in detail the working of the pari-mutuel and cited statistics to show how much revenue accrued to the State and how taxes and other income was derived from legalizing betting.

Suit Against Tax Referendum

A proposed referendum on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's emergency tax bill was today termed illegal, and a notice which is about to be sent out to registered voters was termed "deceptive, inaccurate, inadequate and misleading," in a suit filed by five taxpayers in the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

The suit asks the Court to restrain Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook from submitting the referendum to the voters, from printing the ballot and from sending a notice containing a description to all registered voters.

This referendum, based on a petition by 22,000 voters, involves the continuance of the emergency tax bill which provides for additional cigarette, income, excise, franchise and succession taxes.

The suit filed today claims that the petition is not properly completed because it does not contain an adequate description of the bill and further claims that the appropriation of money, which is the subject of the bill, is not a subject which may legally be submitted to the voters for a referendum, according to the State Constitution.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Saturday, March 16

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, March 17

8:00 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Devotoinal program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners Mailbag."
7:15 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace": transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—"The Call of Nature," Max K. Gilstrap, Ranger-Naturalist, Grand Canyon National Park.
7:45 p. m.—"The Week's Review of Latin America."
8:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation." Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 303 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine

Bangor — Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston — Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU 1210kc.
Portland — Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston — Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston — Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m); WRUL and WRUW.
Boston — Week days, 1:00 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield — Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford — Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12 noon, WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc
Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Daily, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri

Kansas City — Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Week days, 5:45 p. m., CJRO 6.15mc (49m).

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—News Summary. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—"March 15th, 1848." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.9 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Tokyo—6:05 p. m.—Vocal Solo. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English.) DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.5 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"World Affairs," talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Music: talk	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Count Basi's Orchestra;	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Winter sports	"I Love a Mystery"	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz"	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	Bill Jones, interview	Popular music	dramatic sketch	Celia Paige, soprano
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	"This Amazing Amer-	Lucille Manners, so-	"Quixie Doodle Con-	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 dramatic sketch;	ica"; quiz program;	prano; Ross Graham,	test"; Col. Stoopnagle	"Melodic Moods"
8:30 Abbott and Costello; orch.; news.	Carson Robison and His Buckaroos	baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	Mayor Tobin, talk B U Radio Institute	Variety Musicale Song recital
9:00 Johnny Greens Or-	"Plantation Party"; vo-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	American Legion Ora-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 chestra: sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	torical Contest	cal Album"
9:30 "First Nighter";	"What Would You Have	"What's My Name"; quiz	Massachusetts Music	News Service
9:45 dramatization	Done?"; quiz show	program	Festival	High School Basketball
10:00 "Grand Central	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Newton Farr, talk	Raymond Gram Swing	championships from
10:15 Station"; drama	"Know Your Money"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service	Boston Arena
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Behind the Headlines"	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	High School Basketball
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Human Nature in Action	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	championships
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Sportscope"
11:15 Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Howard Baum's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Sports; "Master	"The Music You Want"	Washington, D. C.,	Lennie Hayton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	salutes Byrd Expedition	Lennie Hayton's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn;	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Listen to the Band	comedy songs and	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	patter	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News Service	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour; Rakov's	News Service	Joe Mitchell Chapple	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk	Orchestra; soloists	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	'Good Morning Melodies'
8:30 "Accordiana"	Variety Hour; Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
8:45 "Musical Clock"	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
9:00 Richard Maxwell	News; talk; music	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 String Ensemble	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair,	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 WEEI Food Fair,	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 String Time with	Campfire Girls Program:	"Lincoln Highway";	Studio program	"Children's Corner"
10:15 Walberg Brown	Mrs. Saltonstall	dramatic series	Studio program	"Buddy Clark"
10:30 "In Record Time"	"Studio Party"; record-	"Interior Decoration"	The First Offender';	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "In Record Time"	ings	"Bright Idea Club";	dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00 News; Cincinnati	Four-H Club program	children's program	Studio Radio Club	Ellsworth Moody, songs
11:15 Conservatory of	Rakov's Orchestra	Ed. McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Music; A. von	Soloist; organ	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Kreisler, conductor	Musicale; weather	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 "Waltz Time"	News; Noonday Revue	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	Variety; Stocks	Walter Kidder, baritone	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Man on the Farm"	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Man on the Farm"	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs.	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 N. E. Conservatory	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 of Music	Home Hour	Stamp Program	News Service	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Harvard Guardian	"Luncheon at the Wal-	"Call to Youth"	"University Life"	The Rhymettes
1:45 Census program	dorf"; interviews	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"University Life"	Short Story Club
2:00 Queen Wilhelmina	Metropolitan Opera;	Queen Wilhelmina of	Queen Wilhelmina of	"Plantation Echoes"
2:15 of the Nether-	Gounod's "Faust" with	the Netherlands; Presi-	the Netherlands; Presi-	Nancy Mace, Dick Hale,
2:30 lands; President	Richard Crooks, Ezio	dent Roosevelt; other	dent Roosevelt; other	song recital
2:45 Roosevelt; other	Pinza, Helen Jepson	speakers and music on	speakers and music on	News Service
3:00 speakers; Marian	Metropolitan Opera;	Christian Foreign Serv-	Christian Foreign Serv-	Military Band
3:15 Anderson; choir	Gounod's "Faust" with	ice Convocation	ice Convocation	Organ Concert
3:30 News; "Brush Creek	Richard Crooks, Ezio	Dol Brissette's Orchestra	"Carolina Playmakers"	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Follies"	Pinza, Helen Jepson	Dol Brissette's Orchestra	"Carolina Playmakers"	"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session"; col-	Metropolitan Opera;	"Campus Capers"	Massachusetts Music	Eugene Simas, songs
4:15 lege debate	Gounod's "Faust" with	Glee Club recital	Festival	"Consolairs"
4:30 Peace talk	Richard Crooks, Ezio	"KSTP Presents"; mu-	Benny Krueger's Orch.	Musicale
4:45 Eamon de Valera	Pinza, Helen Jepson	sical program	Benny Krueger's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 Campus on the Air	Metropolitan Opera	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Campus on the Air	Auction at Piper's	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "Americans at	Opera House, Virginia	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Work"; drama	City, Nevada	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, songs	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	Norman H. Davis, talk	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Swing Session	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers";	American Legion Anni-	"Art for Your Sake";	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 dramatization	versary; National Com-	Dr. Bernard Myers	"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	mander Raymond J.	Arch Oboler's Plays;	New England Federation	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15 dramatization	Kelly; music; drama	'Most Dangerous Game'	of Men's Glee Clubs	of Music
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	Radio Guild Drama;	West Point Anniversary;	"Curtain Calls"	Russ Magnus' Trio
8:45 chestra; War news	"Drink Deep"	speakers; music	Hawaiian Music	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr, Hoosier	program	Kings of Rhythm	cal Album"
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	Symphonic Strings with	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 'Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	Alfred Wallenstein	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Al Donahue's Orchestra	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	conductor	Postmaster General	"Music by Moonlight"	California Ramblers
10:45 Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	James A. Farley	"Music by Moonlight"	Julie Wintz's Orch.
11:00 News; Leighton	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Old Dominion Barn	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Noble's Orchestra	conductor	Weather Service	Dance	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Al Donahue's Orch.	News; talk; weather	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Al Donahue's Orch.	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, March 17

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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R. I. Roused To Remedy Foul Waters

The Week in Rhode Island

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15—An issue of long standing has been raised once more, and Rhode Islanders' ears burned this week when Prof. Gordon M. Fair of Harvard described the water pollution problem in this State as of "greater magnitude" than that in any other New England section.

Boston harbor is a close second, Professor Fair said, but the Massachusetts Metropolitan District Commission is moving toward a solution. He found little action in Rhode Island looking to a solution. Professor Fair gave his opinion after making a survey as a consultant for the Rhode Island Planning Board.

Letters Urge Relief

Action came quickly on the heels of the expert opinion. Several bills were filed with the Legislature this week, and the Governor's office was flooded with letters urging support for one or another of the many proposals offered.

No other State has a water pollution problem comparable to the problem here. Rhode Island is heavily populated, heavily industrialized, and 27.6 per cent of its total area is water. The State is only 48 miles long and 37 miles wide, but it has a coastline of 400 miles.

Biggest part of the problem up to now has been to work out a comprehensive plan which would include a measure of control over all the streams which empty into Narragansett Bay. Many of the streams start in neighboring Massachusetts, so even a State-wide plan would not cover the whole problem.

Professor Fair pointed to this aspect in his report. "We have learned by experience," he said, "that natural requirements transcend political boundaries."

He recommended a district drainage system to cover the whole area, which probably would mean some measure of agreement between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, with administration of the system centralized.

Recreation has become a big business in Rhode Island, with summer visitors leaving many millions of dollars annually. Still a large part of the 400 miles of Rhode Island coastline are unfit for bathing, and a large part of the upper Bay area is banned to shell fishermen because of the pollution.

State legislation in the past has proved inadequate. The State Board of Health on many occasions in recent years has rebuked Pawtucket for continuing to empty sewage into the Seekonk River. The City has taken no steps to change its procedure.

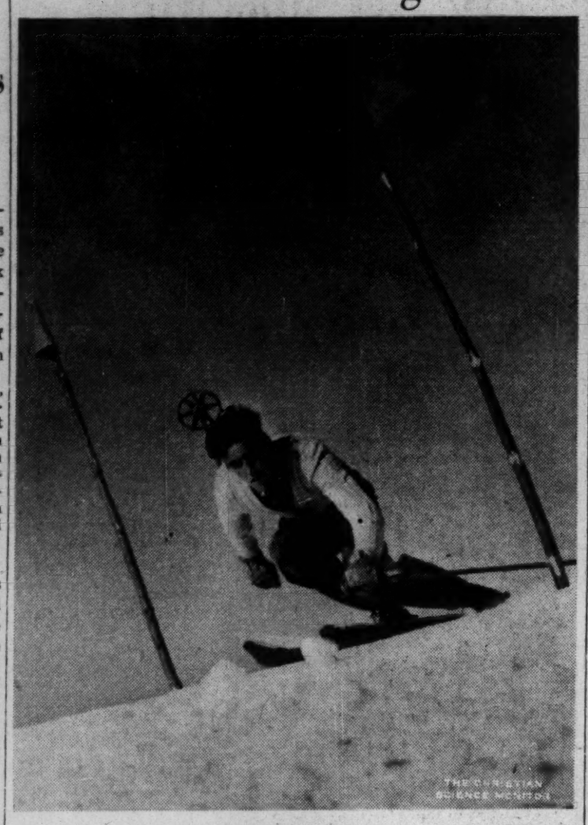
Earlier Plan Defeated

Four years ago a metropolitan sewer proposal was urged as a PWA project. It called for two long trunk lines, one down each side of the Bay, ending at a proposed disposal plant on an island in the lower bay. Virtually the entire State would have been included in the plan. But on election day when the proposal was placed on the ballot, it was rejected overwhelmingly.

Principal arguments against the trunk line were: (1) It was too costly; (2) a series of smaller disposal plants might be cheaper and more adequate: (3) several communities, notably Woonsocket and Bristol, which already have adequate local sewer systems, would have been compelled to help pay for the State plan.

Two other Rhode Island communities, North Providence and Cranston, now are installing their own sewer systems, but there is a great deal more to be done.

Skilled in Skiing Art



Bob Bourdon

Certified United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association instructor, former Vermont downhill champion, now teaching on the Woodstock, Vt., slopes. He plans to open his own school in Woodstock next winter.

Junior Skiers Get in Trim For Contests at North Conway

To see skiing that is skiing, the Russell Mountain slopes at North Conway are the place to spend tomorrow and Sunday. Around 125 youngsters, the crop of next-Olympic aces who have picked skiing up as juniors in the past few years, will turn out in teams representing some 11 northern New England communities—a new step forward in skiing in this country—at the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association's first annual Junior Field Day.

As now set up, the program will include proficiency tests tomorrow afternoon, and a slalom on Sunday morning with exhibition jumping sandwiched in between on a 10-meter jump constructed of snow expressly for the occasion. Since the Field Day has been formally sanctioned by the Eastern with the understanding that it will be an annual meet to be held in various regions throughout the East, a trophy, donated by Harvey D. Gibson of New York, will be awarded the winning group and miniature skis will be awarded each member of the winning team. The trophy will be held for one year only and two additional prizes will be given for the jumping exhibitions.

A judging committee composed of Ford Sayre of Hanover, Roland Peabody of Franconia, and Hannes Schneider of the Eastern Slope Ski School will handle the proficiency test on Saturday and the race committee of the Eastern Slope Ski Club will officiate at Sunday's slalom.

Tomorrow night all competitors and officials will attend a banquet in the Eastern Slope Inn where large amounts of food, ski movies and very little speechmaking will be in order.

Other events of the week end include the fourth annual invitation race of the Schussverein Ski Club on Bear Mountain trail at Bartlett, with between 40 and 50 entries trying to better the 1:19 record on the slightly more than a mile descent; and the Vermont championships in downhill and slalom and combined on Nose Dive, under the direction of the Mt. Mansfield Ski Club.

The Sunday snow train of the Boston and Maine will go to North Conway and Intervale and the auxiliary Sunday train to Laconia, for the Belknap Mountain region, and to Plymouth.

Savings Bank Women Convene

"Too many family budgets are ruined by so-called easy payments on articles which are worn out by the time they are paid for," Janet M. Mill, of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, and retiring President of the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women, told the delegates of the annual conference of the Association, this morning at the Copley-Plaza, Boston.

Declaring that "consumer credit," was just a streamlined way of coining an up-to-date phrase for old-fashioned debt, Miss Mill said that modern credit methods instead of helping the average family had resulted only in making it too easy "for many families to get into debt."

"The cost to the borrower," according to Miss Mill, "of consumer credit, which means installment buying and personal loans, is seldom less than 14 per cent and often much more."

Miss Mill feels, she told her fellow members, that "it is still smart to be thrifty and save before you spend. Savings banks must meet this challenge to Yankee thrift."

Employee training in public relations, was seen by Mrs. Grace Gamble of the Springfield Institution for Savings, as a need among savings banks in general at the present time. "Savings banks," she told the Conference, "are service institutions and their employees must intelligently explain their practices to their customers. There are more ways of saying 'no.' Choose that which enables the customer to understand and appreciate the position of the bank."

Officers elected for the coming year were: President, Mrs. Hester J. Adams of the Dorchester Savings Bank; Vice-President, Miss Kathryn Maher of the North Adams Savings Bank; Vice-President, Miss Cora I. Blanchard of the Suffolk Savings Bank, Boston; Treasurer, Mrs. G. Evelyn Learned of the Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank; and Secretary, Miss Esther Perkins of the Malden Savings Bank.

Parleys Continue In Fishing Snarl

Conferences continued today in an effort to untie the snarl between the fishermen and trawler owners of the Boston and Portland, Maine, fleets. About 55 trawlers and an estimated 700 men are involved in the controversy, which has not yet reached the stage of an open strike, though many of the trawlers are tied up.

Contact between the F. J. O'Hara Company, which operates a fleet of trawlers from Boston and Portland, and the Fishermens' Union, broke down this morning when Mr. O'Hara failed to attend a conference arranged between his company and the Union. Mr. O'Hara's company is the only employer group bargaining separately. All other companies are grouped together under the title of the Federated Fishing Boats of New England.

Robert J. Watt, an A. F. of L. official and labor representative on the governing body of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, attended conferences today as an observer.

Modern Generation of Poets Revive Boston Literary Fame

By John Ritchey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston again has become the literary capital of the United States, according to John Holmes, poet and critic, author of "Address to the Living," "Fair Warning," and "The Poet's Work" and Editor of the current New England issue of "The Lyric," one of the best-known poetry magazines in this country.

Mr. Holmes, caught midway between meeting end-of-the-week classes at Tufts College, where he is a professor, and preparing to leave for New York, where he is to address the Association of Assistant Principals of Public Schools on Saturday, at the Hotel Pierre, paused long enough to expand his views on the state of poetry in New England.

"A poet, represented in the issue of 'The Lyric' which I have just edited, once told me that no people in the world so much enjoy hearing themselves analyzed, imitated, envied and derided as do New Englanders, unless perhaps the Irish," said Mr. Holmes, "He was right. I'm a New Englander, myself, and I ought to know."

Insular View

"The thing is, we have much the same insular view here in New England that can be found in Ireland. Geographically, Ireland is a small country; it has a political and poetic tradition all its own, and its language and its heroes, which no one may mistake. The same is true of New England. While we are not cut off from the rest of the United States by oceans and tongues, we are, nonetheless, to all intents and purposes a separate nation."

"National elections have not impressed this independence upon me half so forcibly as gathering poems for the New England number of The Lyric," Mr. Holmes continued. "From one poet after another came poems about fields, the snow, the hills, the animals, the seasons; all definitely local. To an outsider this might indicate that we are rural minded. But this is only partly true. We go to the theaters and we are not strangers to the subway and the art galleries; nor are we devoid of architectural graces. I might also add that the United States mail reaches us regularly."

Symbols Required

Mr. Holmes paused in the business of making ready to desert the New England he was discussing for New York. "Of course, the point is our poetic energy here in New England is of the heart. We use the snow, the hills, the animals because we need symbols for our reticence. We are reticent because we are seekers and we do not wish to say so. There is always, in the work of New England poets, this hunger driving them toward harder, stronger symbols and observations."

When Mr. Holmes speaks of poetry and New England there is something in his own personality that matches his words. Born in Somerville, Mass., he completed his college career at Tufts to find himself well on the way to distinction in a field in which it is not easy to attain prominence. His own poetry is intensely regional, but like all good regional art it has universal implications. Tall and reserved, he speaks quietly and seriously about the one subject that interests him above all others.

Close to the Land

"More good writers are doing better work here in poetry than in any other section of the Nation," he went on. "New York, and I say this with respect, is still the literary market place of the world and there are more authors resident there than anywhere else. But few writers born there write about it. In New England the poets are amazingly close to the land, whether the fields or the soil of the mind from which all true poems grow."

Mr. Holmes took down from a near-by book shelf several volumes. "David Morton and Robert Francis," he proffered two volumes, "both living close to the earth in Amherst. Robert Frost, now in Boston and Cambridge, Robert Hillyer, May Sarton and so on," he said, as the passed volume after volume.

"The reason it is so difficult to convince people that Boston has returned to literary prominence is because we have come to associate it with its great past. We tend to forget its great present. I am confident the poets working here now are carrying on the tradition begun so many years ago, maintaining it at a level as high as it ever has reached. New England is a state of mind, and poetry is its most powerful expression."

John Holmes
Editor of New England issue of The Lyric.

Evacuation Day Plans Completed

A parade of grotesque and comic figures will proceed through the streets of South Boston tonight as a preliminary to the "big parade" tomorrow, which is an annual feature of the Evacuation Day celebration. Traditionally observed on March 17, the Evacuation and St. Patrick's Day ceremonies are being held a day early this year as the 17th falls on Palm Sunday.

More than 3,000 persons are expected to be in the line of march when tonight's parade—the first of its type to be held in connection with the March 17 observances—gets under way at nine o'clock. Forming at the Admiral Farragut statue at City Point the procession will proceed to Columbia Road, to O Street, to E. 4th Street, to L Street, to Broadway, to D Street, to Old Colony Avenue, and finish at G Street, at the Strandway.

Tomorrow's parade which starts at 2 p. m. will have more than 20,000 marchers and will include elaborate floats, quick-stepping drill teams, high-stepping drum majors, brightly clad majorettes, and the usual large turn-out of politicians. The Governor, Mayor, and a group of Congressmen will review the parade at B Street at West Broadway.

Pork and Vegetables, Good Week-End Buys

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Pork, which has been one of the best buys for budget-keeping housewives for weeks, but which firmed up in price a bit last week, is today back at its previous levels and fine quality New England dressed loins are priced at 22 cents, while chain stores that marked them last week at 16 cents are today back to 15 cents. And if a little time is available and an inclination to shop around, a thrifty buyer can find pork loins as low as 12½ cents in some large independent suburban stores.

Smoked hams of well known brands can be had in Faneuil Hall market at 25 cents a pound, while chain stores are in a position to offer excellent looking ham at 21 and even at 19 cents. Market men talk possibly lower prices when the big purchasing movement for Easter gets under way next week.

Other meats and poultry show little change in price this week end, as compared with a week ago. Veal legs are as low as 15 cents a pound in some quarters; legs of lamb range from 23 cents a pound upward; chain stores offer face of the rump roast as low as 25 cents a pound, while chuck roast can be had for as little as 23 cents, rib roast at 21 and sirloin roast at 29 cents.

Poultry offers some good buys. Splendid turkeys are in the market, with some independent suburban stores offering them at 21 cents. In the big market around Faneuil are found young broiler turkeys, weighing five pounds each or better, and priced 35 cents a pound. They appear meaty and attractive.

Ducks can be had in some quarters as low as 15 cents a pound, but the more usual price is nearer 20 cents or even more. Capons of top quality, and natives can be had at 35 cents a pound, and shoppers willing to browse a bit can find some for 30 cents. Fowl start at 23 cents and chicken around 25 cents.

Seafood attractions include smelts at 30 cents a pound in the downtown markets, though the season is about over. Halibut of fresh eastern shoals description is 45 to 50 cents a pound. Mackerel are as low as 10 cents in some stores and haddock starts at seven cents. Lobster meat is still $2 a pound.

Vegetables are reasonably priced with some items lower than recently. Broccoli, for instance is down to 15 cents in some stalls at Faneuil Hall market. Spinach is offered as low as three pounds for 19 cents in chain stores, where celery is nine cents a bunch, and both beets and carrots from California, 4½ cents a bunch. California asparagus is quoted at 19 cents a pound in some stores.

Especially fine California seedless oranges are on the market this week, with prices depending on size. From 50 to 60 cents a dozen will buy large and fine fruit of this description.

Florida strawberries are still high, with some stalls selling them at 38 cents a pint.

Tech Educator Honored

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 15 (AP)—Dr. Philip M. Morse, Professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was given an honorary doctor of science degree last night by Case School of Applied Science, in ceremonies marking the school's 60th anniversary.

Sirois and Weeks Take New Posts

Representative Edward D. Sirois (D) of Lawrence, member of Governor Leverett Saltonstall's secretarial staff, today took over his new duties as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, the post to which he was elected yesterday to succeed George W. Schryver, who resigned because of his recent appointment as Associate Commissioner of Public Works.

At the same session the State committee nominated Sinclair Weeks, former Chairman of the Committee, to succed Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, as Republican National Committeeman from this state.

Mr. Martin retired from this post when the pressure of his duties as Minority Leader in the House at Washington became too great. The Republican National Committee is expected to approve Mr. Weeks' serving as National Committeeman until the Massachusetts delegates go to the June 24 Republican National Convention.

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SMARTNESS is a necessary feature of modern clothes. Yet all too often you have to pay a premium price to get it. Not so at Richman Brothers.

Here we consider fashion just as important as fine woolens, high class workmanship, and low price . . . and we see to it that you get them all.

As an example, our large, complete selection includes MacFarland Cheviots, Breton Tweeds, Saxony Shetlands and Richmaster Worsteds. And these are but a few of our fashion features.

In models, we present for your improved appearance and fit 3-button Lounge Drapes, double-breasted Lounge Drapes, Balmacaans, Raglans, Sport Models, etc.

If you are a style-minded man . . and who isn't nowadays . . come to Richman's and have your choice of fabric, model, pattern and color . . . fresh from the maker . . . for the good old price of

$22.50

MAKERS OF FINE CLOTHES SINCE 1879

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BOSTON, MASS.	HARRISBURG, PA.	SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
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UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Meats—Fish—Groceries
Fruits—Vegetables
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COR BELVIDERE and DALTON STREETS
1 Block from Publishing House
Only 10c
GULF

KENmore 7700
LAMPERT'S TAXI
Day and Night Service
CAREFUL, COURTEOUS DRIVERS
CADILLAC CARS
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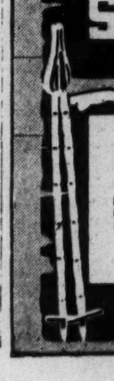

Next Sunday, March 17th—Eastern Slope Region
NORTH CONWAY and INTERVALE
5 Hours of Skiing Time
LEAVE Lv. Boston 8:00 A. M. Lv. Reading 8:15 A. M. Children under 12, Half Fare
$2.75 ROUND TRIP
RETURN Lv. Intervale 5:15 P. M. Lv. No. Conway 5:15 P. M. Equipment for rent on Train
Moderate Priced Food Service
ALSO! WEEK-END TRAINS to Winter Sports Centers
Reduced Round-Trip Fares—Leaving Friday or Saturday
Call CAPitol 3070 for Information
BOSTON and MAINE

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

French Gold Cover Drops To 49.5 P. C.

PARIS (AP)—A drop of more than 6 per cent in the Bank of France's ratio of gold coverage to outstanding engagements was disclosed in the bank's weekly statement.

The announcement was the first which showed the effects of the bank's gold stocks revaluation on the basis of a franc containing 23.34 milligrams of .900 fineness as compared to the previous 27.5 milligrams.

Coverage Drops

The gold coverage, according to the statement, declined from 55.75 per cent as of Febrpary 29 to 49.52 per cent as of March 7, the statement always being that of a week preceding publication.

The actual outstanding engagements at the same time were reduced to 170,869,000,000 francs as compared with 174,481,000,000 francs on February 29.

The drop in the gold coverage in spite of the decrease in engagements is the result of a levy by the national Treasury of roughly 30,000,000,000 francs directly on the gold stock to be turned over by the Bank of France to the exchange stabilization fund.

The revaluation brought the gold stocks up from 97,275,000,000 francs on February 29 to 114,612,-000,000 francs. But the levy reduced it at once to 84,612,000,000 francs as of March 7.

In payment for the gold turned over to the exchange bank, the Government gave each bank 30,-000,000,000 francs worth of negotiable Treasury bonds.

At the same time, with the paper profit accruing from the revaluation, the Government paid off a prewar debt to the bank of 20,-472,000,000 francs which had figured on statements up to February 29 as reimbursable provisional non-interest bearing advances to the State.

The revaluation also was applied to the bank's short term negotiable paper abroad.

The condensed statement follows, as of March 14, showing changes from the previous week (in millions of francs):

Gold reserve 84,612, decrease 12,663: balances abroad 92, increase 13; discounted commercial bills-franc 4,711, increase 81; negotiable bills brought in France 7,153, increase 45; advances against securities 3,398, decrease 5; 30-day advances against government securities 413, decrease 52; temporary advances to state 20,350, decrease 15; 20,173; circulation 156,135, decrease 15; total credit to current accounts 14,-734, decrease 3,597. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 49.52 per cent compared with 55.75 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Wage-Hour Conflicts Hit Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—The national Small Business Men's Association told Secretary Frances Perkins that it was receiving an increasing number of complaints that "faltering and conflicting applications of the Wage-Hour law in different sections" was increasing production costs and thus decreasing jobs.

The association said that preliminary reports of a nation wide survey indicated the regulations tend "to influence all wages downward toward the minimum levels fixed in the law."

February Cotton Consumption

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during February totaled 662,659 bales of lint and 85,992 of linters, compared with 730,143 of lint and 91,057 of linters in January this year, and 562,580 and 66,-596 in February last year.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Quotations to 2:00

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 48-43	109.27	109.27	109.27
1 4s 54-44	114.29	114.29	114.29
1 2¾s 47-45	109.14	109.14	109.14
1 3½s 49-46	112	112	112
2 2s 50-48	104.8	104.8	104.8
5 2s 50-48 reg	104.8	104.8	104.8
1 2½s 53-49	106.15	106.15	106.15
2 3s 55-51	111.9	111.9	111.9
2 2½s 53-51	104.12	104.12	104.12
15 2½s 60-55	108.30	108.30	108.31
11 2½s 65-60	107.16	107.11	107.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3¼s 64-44	108.20	108.20	108.20

Home Owners Loan

7 1⅛s 47-45	102.5	102.5	102.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Ep 4s 47	102	102	102
7 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Alleghany cv 5s 44	79¼	79	79
2 Alleghany cv 5s 49	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
4 Alleghany 5s 50 st	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	106	106	106
8 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	110½	110½	110½
30 Am & For P 5s 2030	63	62½	63
17 Am T&T 5½s 43	108 1-32	108	108
66 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109½	108⅞	109½
10 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109½	109⅛	109½
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	107½	107⅞	107½
2 Arm Del 4s '55	102	102	102
10 AT&SF 4s '95	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1 AT&SF a) 4s '95 st	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
19 A C Line cl't 4s '52	69	69	69
5 AubAutocv4¾s39	59	58¼	59
5 GB&O 1st mtg '48 st	68¼	68	68
18 B&O '95 A st	27	26⅜	26⅝
23 KB&O '95 C st	29¾	29½	29½
1 LB&O 2000 D st	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
3 MB&O 96Fst	26¼	26¼	26¼
9 B&O cv 4½s '60	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	14	13¾	13¾
47 B&O 1st 4s '48	67¾	67¼	67½
9 B&O cv 4½s '60	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 B&O T C 4s '59	54½	54½	54½
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51st	59	59	59
6 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Bell TPa 5s '48B	116	116	116

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
29 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106 3-32	106 3-32	106 3-32
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105¾	105⅞	105⅞
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	102½	102¼	102½
5 Boston & Me 5s '55	46¾	46¼	46¼
5 Boston & Me 5s '55	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	101¾	101¼	101¾
27 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66ct	89⅛	89	89
1 BklynCn&SB cn5s4ict	46¾	46¾	46¾
8 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50ct	69⅛	69	69⅛
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	37¾	37¾	37¾
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	37¾	37	37
1 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
3 Bush Term 4s '52	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Can Sou 5s '62	81½	81½	81½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101	101	101
7 Can Nat 5s '69 July	101½	101½	101½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101	101	101
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97	97	97
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	97	97	97
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	110¼	110	110
8 Can Pac 5s '54	83	83	83
4 Can Pac 4½s '60	76½	76⅛	76½
11 Can Pac 4s perp	66½	66½	66½
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	88	88	88
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	46	46	46
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	48½	47⅞	47⅞
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67	67	67
2 Ch R R N J 5s '87	16½	16⅜	16⅜
7 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	78½	78½	78⅝
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99	99	99
26 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14¼	14	14
5 C&Q 4½s '77	80¼	80¼	80¼
11 CB&Q gen 4s '58	90	89⅝	89⅝
10 CB&Q 4s 1st '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95¼	95	95
57 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16¾	16	16
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	16	16	16
68 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27⅝	27¼	27¼
1 Chic Ist 4s 96	56½	56½	56½
1 Erie gen lien 4s96	23	23	23
3 Erie cv 4s 53A	19⅝	19½	19½
3 Fed L&T 1st6s42	104½	104	104
2 Fed Lt&Tr 5s 5419	103½	103½	103½
1 Fed L&T 4½s48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 Fla E C 5s74	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Fla E C 4½s59	49¾	49¾	49¾
5 Francis Sug 6s56	52	52	52

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2.00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Goodrich 4½s '56	105½	105¼	105¼
11 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	90	90	90
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	83	83	83
8 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100½	100	100
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90	90	90
10 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	72½	72	72
26 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	99	99	99
2 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	109	109	109
3 Hocky V 4½s '99	121	120½	120½
2 Houst'n Oil Tex 4¼s'54	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	33½	33½	33½
25 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15½	15½	15½
6 Ill Cen 4s '53	45	44	44
15 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43¼	42½	42½
10 Ill Cen 5s '55	55	55	55
16 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	44¾	44¼	44¼
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44½	44½	44½
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '46	105½	105	105
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
69 Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	77¼	76⅞	77
16 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	77	77	77
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	10½	10½	10½
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	10½	10½	10½
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	70½	69½	69½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛
11 Int Paper 6s '55	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
4 Int Paper 5s '47	102½	102¼	102¼
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	43⅜	43	43¼
15 Int T&T 5s '55	44½	44	44
4 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	36	36	36
3 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	35½	35½	35½
3 K C South 5s '50	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
3 K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
2 K C Term 4s '60	108½	108¼	108¼
3 Kans G&E 4½s 80	103¾	103½	103½
3 Koppers Co 4s 51	105½	105	105½
4 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	40	40	40
10 Lac Gas 5½s 53	47½	47½	47½
2 Lac Gas 5s 39	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 L S & M S 3½s 97	82½	82½	82½
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	53½	53½	53½
12 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	53	53	53
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Leh ValNY 4½s 40 asd	43	43	43
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	47	47	47
3 Leh Val4½s 2003 asd	15½	15¼	15¼
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	15¼	15¼	15¼
16 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15¼	14⅝	14⅝
20 Loews 3½s 46	104½	104½	104½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84½	84½	84½
10 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	78	77¾	77¾
1 L & N 3s 80 St L	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
88 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	82⅛	82	82
86 Manhat Ry 2d 4s2013ct	44¾	44⅝	44¾
7 Manhat Ry 2d4s2013	48	48	48
14 McCrory Strs 5 51	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
2 Mead Corp 6s 45A	104 19-32	104 19-32	104 19-32
1 Met Edis 4½s66	111	111	111
7 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104½	104⅛	104½
9 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	29½	28⅞	29
11 Mil Sparta&NW 4s47	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	12¾	12¾	12¾
12 M-K-T 4½s 5s 57	5½	5⅜	5⅜
2 M-K-T 4½s 78	11½	11¼	11¼
9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	26¼	26	26⅛
6 Mo Pac 5s 65A	19¾	19¼	19¼
97 Mo Pac 5s 77	19½	18¾	18¾
6 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	19½	19	19
25 Mo Pac 5s 80H	19½	18¾	18¾
2 Mo Pac 5s H 80	19	19	19
65 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	19½	18¾	18¾
29 Mo Pac 5s 81I ct	19	19	19
5 Mo gen 4s 75	2¾	2¾	2¾
35 Mob&Ohio 5s 38	40¼	39¼	39¼
7 Mob&Oh 4½s 77	33⅜	32¼	32¼
1 Mon WPaPubS4½s60	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Mon WPa P S 6s65	111¼	111¼	111¼
13 Mont Pow 3¾s66	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
1 Mor & Es 4½s55	33¾	33½	33½
1 Montreal Tr 5s 55D	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
44 Nassau El 4s51ct	55⅜	53¼	53¼
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s51ww	107⅜	106⅞	107⅜
11 Nati Supply 3¾s '54	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Nati Steel 3½s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 New Eng T&T5s '52	126¼	126¼	126¼
10 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 NO Tex&M 5s '34B	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
1 NY Cent Gr 3½s '46	72¼	72¼	72¼
3 NY & Putnam 4s '93	43	43	43
45 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58⅛	57½	57½
11 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¾	52¼	52⅜
7 NYC cnn 4s '98 66A	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 NYC 3¾s '46	77¾	77	77
15 NYC sc 3¼s '52	57	57	57
10 NYC &2HR 4s '42	93	92½	92¾
21 NYC&HR 3½s'97	76	75⅝	75¾
17 NYC & HR 3½s '97	73	73	73
15 NYC Ls Sh 3½s '98	60	60	60
4 NYCh&StL 6s '41	81¾	81	81
7 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	64½	63½	64
NYCh&StL 4s '46	64½	63½	64
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	50	50	50
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	64	64	64
47 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19½	19	19¼
17 NYNH&H 4½s '67	31¼	31¼	31¼
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	16½	16½	16½
45 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	8⅝	7⅞	8¼
2 NY O&W gen 4s '55	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 NY&R Gas 6s '51A	105½	105½	105½
8 NY Steam 3½s '63	105¾	105½	105⅝
13 NY S&W gen 5s '40	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
18 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	29½	28	28½
2 NY W&Bost 4½s'40	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
3 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	72	72	72
1 Norf Nav 5s 61ct	14	14	14
9 Norf Sou 5s '61A	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
5 Norf & W 4s '96	123¾	123½	123½
3 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105½	105½	105½
2 Nor Pac 4s 2047	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
18 Nor Pac 6s 2047	55½	54½	54½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047	48	48	48
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43½	43⅛	43⅛
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	64¼	64¼	64¼
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
22 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	109½	109¼	109½
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	105½	105½	105½
5 Or-Wash R&Nos'46	106	106	106
7 Oswego&Syr 5s'42	77	75¼	75½
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	112½	112⅜	112½
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	109¾	109¾	109¾
9 Panhandle EPY 4s '52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Montreal Tr 5s 55D	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
44 Nassau El 4s51ct	55⅜	53¼	53¼
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s51ww	107⅜	106⅞	107⅜
11 Nati Supply 3¾s '54	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Nati Steel 3½s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 New Eng T&T5s '52	126¼	126¼	126¼
10 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 NO Tex&M 5s '34B	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
1 NY Cent Gr 3½s '46	72¼	72¼	72¼
3 NY & Putnam 4s '93	43	43	43
45 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58⅛	57½	57½
11 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¾	52¼	52⅜
7 NYC cnn 4s '98 66A	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 NYC 3¾s '46	77¾	77	77
15 NYC sc 3¼s '52	57	57	57
10 NYC &2HR 4s '42	93	92½	92¾
21 NYC&HR 3½s'97	76	75⅝	75¾
17 NYC & HR 3½s '97	73	73	73
15 NYC Ls Sh 3½s '98	60	60	60
4 NYCh&StL 6s '41	81¾	81	81
7 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	64½	63½	64
NYCh&StL 4s '46	64½	63½	64
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	50	50	50
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	64	64	64
47 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19½	19	19¼
17 NYNH&H 4½s '67	31¼	31¼	31¼
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	16½	16½	16½
45 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	8⅝	7⅞	8¼
2 NY O&W gen 4s '55	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 NY&R Gas 6s '51A	105½	105½	105½
8 NY Steam 3½s '63	105¾	105½	105⅝
13 NY S&W gen 5s '40	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
18 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	29½	28	28½
2 NY W&Bost 4½s'40	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
3 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	72	72	72
1 Norf Nav 5s 61ct	14	14	14
9 Norf Sou 5s '61A	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
5 Norf & W 4s '96	123¾	123½	123½
3 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105½	105½	105½
2 Nor Pac 4s 2047	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
18 Nor Pac 6s 2047	55½	54½	54½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047	48	48	48
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43½	43⅛	43⅛
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	64¼	64¼	64¼
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
22 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	109½	109¼	109½
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	105½	105½	105½
5 Or-Wash R&Nos'46	106	106	106
7 Oswego&Syr 5s'42	77	75¼	75½
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	112½	112⅜	112½
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	109¾	109¾	109¾
9 Panhandle EPY 4s '52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Pen Co 3½s'41	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	98	97¾	97¾
2 Pen P & It 3½s'69	108½	108½	108½
10 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
8 Pen RR 4½s dep '70	87½	87¼	87¼
7 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	96¼	96¼	96¼
8 Pen RR 3¾s'70	84¾	84½	84½
5 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	67½	67	67
15 Pere Marq 5s '56	61¾	61	61¼
16 Pere Marq 4½s'56	56½	56⅛	56⅛
1 Pere Marq 4½s'56	55	55	55
8 PhelpsDodge3½s'52	109⅝	109½	109½
2 PhilBal&W4½s'81D	108	108	108
3 Phil Elec 3½s'66	111¼	111¼	111½
2 Pb Read C&I cv 6s '49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8 Phillips Pet 3s '48	109	109	109
8 PCC & St L 4½s '77	98⅜	98¼	98¼
5 PCC & S L 4½s '40A	102	102	102
5 PCC & S L 4½s '42B	107	107	107
13 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	71⅞	71	71
10 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	23	22⅝	22⅝
2 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s '68	111½	111	111
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	104½	104½	104½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	60	60	60
5 Readg 4½s '97 A	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 Rem Rand 4½s '56xw	100½	100½	100½
10 Republic Stl 4½s '44	108¼	108¼	108¼
39 Republic Stl 4¼s '61	95¾	95	95¾
32 Republic Stl 4½s '56	96¾	96¼	96⅝
2 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
18 Saguenay Pow 4½s '66	93	93¼	93¼
36 StLIM&SouR&G'33	63½	63¼	62¼
1 StL Pod&NW3s'46	22½	22½	22½
3 StLSRM&Pac 5s 55 st	40	40	40
21 St L S F 5s 50 B	14¾	13⅜	13⅞
22 St L S F 4½s 78	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
2 StLSF4½s78ct st	11¾	11¾	11¾
78 St L S F 4s 50 A	13½	13	13
15 St L S F 4s 50A ct	13	13	13
2 St L SW rfg 5s 90	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 St L SW 1st 4s 89	60	60	60
10 StPM&M Pac 4s 50	97¼	97¼	97¼
15 SA&A Pass 4s 43	65	62½	63
1 San Ant Pub Svc 4s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 San Dieg G&E 4s 65	111	111	111
8 Schulco 6½s 46 B st	43¾	43	43
3 Seab A L 4s 50 45	6½	6¾	6¾
1 Sea A L 4s 45 st	6	6	6
4 Sea A L a) 5s 49	1½	1½	1½
4 Sea A I 4s 50 st	12½	12⅜	12½
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4½	4½	4½
10 StPM&M Pac 4s 50	97¼	97¼	97¼
15 SA&A Pass 4s 43	65	62½	63
1 San Ant Pub Svc 4s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 San Dieg G&E 4s 65	111	111	111
8 Schulco 6½s 46 B st	43¾	43	43
3 Seab A L 4s 50 45	6½	6¾	6¾
1 Sea A L 4s 45 st	6	6	6
4 Sea A L a) 5s 49	1½	1½	1½
4 Sea A I 4s 50 st	12½	12⅜	12½
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4½	4½	4½
10 Shell Un 2½s 54	96¼	96¼	96¼
15 Simmons cv 4s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 So Bell T&T 3s 79	104⅝	104¾	104¾
5 So Cal Gas 4s 65	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	105½	105½	105½
2 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	99¾	99¾	99¾
12 Sou Pac 4½s 68	45½	45½	45½
15 Sou Pac 4½s 81	45	45	45
28 So Pac 4½s 69	45¼	44¼	44¾
2 So Pac rfg 4s 55	59	59	59
11 So Pac clt 4s 49	45½	45¾	45⅝
8 So Pac 3¾s 46	52⅝	52½	52½
9 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49¾	48⅝	48⅝
4 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	77¼	77	77
6 South Ry 6½s 56	80	79½	79½
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
26 South Ry gen 4s 56	56½	56¼	56¼
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105½	105⅜	105⅜
62 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108½	108⅛	107
10 Swift & Co 3¾s 50	105	105	105
1 T RR A St L 5s 44	114¾	114¾	114¾
6 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	90¼	90¼	90¼
7 Tex Corp 3½s 51	107½	107	107¼
5 Tex Corp 3s 59	104	104	104
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70	70	70
17 Tex &Pac 5s 79C	69½	69¼	69¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 I	67	67	67
1 Tex&Pac 1st 4s 47	113¾	113⅝	113¾
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102	102	102
7 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114½	114½	114½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114½	114½	114½
5 Un Pac 3½s 71	97½	97	97½
14 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108	107¾	107¾
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	97½	97	97
3 Unit Bis Am 5s 50	105½	105½	105½
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	97	97	97
3 Unit Drug 5s 53	83¾	83¼	83½
10 US Steel 3¼s 48	105⅝	105¼	105⅜
2 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	92	91½	92
10 Uta L&T 5s 54	101	101	101
15 Utah P&L 5s 44	102	101½	101¾
2 Util P&L 5½s 47	91	91	91
2 Util P&L 5s 57	91	91	91
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
7 Wabash 1st 5s 39	44¾	44	44
2 Wabash 2d 5s 39	17½	17½	17½
1 Wabash 5s 76 B	7½	7½	7½
2 Wabash 4½s 78 C	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Walwth 4s 55	67	66¾

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 661,880
1939 volume to date 36,744,621
1938 volume to date 48,791,617

Stock Market Shows General Decline Today

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Leading steels, motors and rails were knocked down 1 to more than 2 points in today's market.

The list idled until around noon when sizable offerings began to hit the ticker tape and prices stumbled abruptly. The pace was fast for a while. There was a subsequent slow-down and, near the final hour, extreme losses had been reduced in many cases. A few amusement stocks and specialties contested the retreat. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares.

Growing talk in Wall Street of a general European peace following the Russian-Finnish settlement, brokers said, had much to do with touching off the noon-time slide. Short selling by traders who discerned the apparent inability of the list to climb out of the rut also was seen as a factor. Business news provided little bullish information.

Prominent stocks on the backslide were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Rubber, Glenn Martin, Westinghouse, American Smelting, du Pont and Philip Morris. New lows for the year were touched by N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific and Southern Railway.

Loew's went into new high ground for 1940 before prices began to relapse. Up at one time were Warner Bros., Paramount, and Twentieth Century-Fox.

Resistant in a listless curb were American Gas, Atlas Corp. warrants and Prudential Investors.

Bonds Slant Lower

Bond prices slanted lower today in sympathy with a depressed stock list.

After early gains, losses running around a point were common among the corporates toward the close.

The roll of depressed loans in fairly active trading included Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, Missouri-Pacific "F" 5s of '77, New York Central 5s, Western Union 5s of '60, Studebaker 6s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, and Pere Marquette 4½s and 5s.

In the foreign sector Scandinavian loans tended to taper. Lower were Norwegian 4½s of '56 and 6s of '44, also Danish 6s of '42.

United States Governments, in light trading, showed gains ranging to 10-32nds of a point.

Wheat Regains Part Of Early Losses

CHICAGO, March 15 (AP)—Wheat prices fell more than a cent at one stage today to the lowest leevl in 10 days due to selling based on European peace reports and weakness of securities but recovered partially before the close.

These bearish factors more than offset unfavorable crop reports from the domestic southwest, indicating farmers are discovering signs of the effects of severe winter weather in wheat fields. It was reported 100,000 bushels of No. 2 yellow hard wheat had been purchased in St. Louis to be brought here for delivery.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market hesitantly inched forward today, due largely to absence of liquidating orders rather than new buying. Gilt-edged issues recovered briskly from opening declines and Brazilian loans improved in the foreign bond market. Demand for Trinidad issues helped the oil group. Kaffirs steadied and rubbers moved evenly. Industrial leaders wobbled but changes either way were small.

Paris: The bourse gradually worked up momentum forward today and closed at the session's best levels. Domestic shares, led by steels and coals, advanced 2 to 6 per cent. Chief spur to demand appeared the hint of inflation in the latest bank of France statement.

Amsterdam: Domestic issues gathered strength in the bourse after a shaky opening and closed at the day's top prices. American issues also rallied a bit but losses still predominated at the finish.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced 5 to 12 points today, guided by steady New York and Bombay markets.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co

12 noon, March 15

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.70⅜	$3.74¾	$4.8397
Cables	3.70⅜	3.74¾	4.8397
France—franc	.0210	.0212	†
Belgium—belga	.1700	.1695	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	†
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5311	.5311	†
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0175x	.0155x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1755x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0350x	.0367x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2360	.2360	.7187
Chile—peso†	.0325	.0325	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1800	.1800	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3900	.3925	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3033	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5361	.5362	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2300	.2312	*
Shanghai—dol	.0637	.0637	*
Sts Silmenta—dol	.4381	.4450	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8200	.8175	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ††Paper rate. ‡‡Not quoted. xNominal.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67¼	Abbott (1.60a)	7	68¾	68¼	68½	M'r 14
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	−1¼
9	7⅛	Adams Ex (¼g)	17	7½	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅜
26⅜	21	Adam-Millis (1)	2	26½	25¼	25¼	− ½
19½	17¾	Addressog (1.40)	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	M'r 14
58½	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	16	49⅞	48¼	48¼	−1⅝
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
7	6	AlaskaJun(.15e)	17	6	6	6	
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	4	11½	10⅞	11½	M'r 14
14⅝	10⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	12	12⅞	11¾	11¾	−1¼
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅝
17	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	16¾	15¾	15¾	− ¾
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	•9	22¼	21½	21¾	− ⅝
11⅜	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	1	10½	10½	10½	− ½
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	179½	178	178	−1
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	3	12	12	12	− ¼
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 14
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	16	8	7⅞	8	− ⅛
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	•2	67	67	67	+ ¼
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	8	37¾	36¼	36¼	−1⅜
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 9
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ¾
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	5	53½	53⅛	53⅛	−1⅝
21	19¼	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
55¾	41¾	Am Airlines	37	55⅝	54¼	54¼	− ¾
11½	10	Am Bank Note	2	10	10	10	
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	9	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	− ¼
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	5	41⅛	41	41	−1
116½	112	Am Can (4)	3	114½	114⅛	114⅛	− ⅛
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	3	172½	172½	172½	M'r 11
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	14	25	24¼	24⅜	−1⅛
51¾	42	Am Car pf	9	42¼	40	40	−2
23½	19¾	Am Ch&C (.40e)	6	19⅞	19½	19⅞	− ⅛
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 11
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	1	137	137	137	
9⅝	6	AmColtype(¾e)	4	8	8	8	− ¼
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	5	7⅝	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	11	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
5¼	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 29
2⅝	1½	Am & For Pow	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
24½	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ½
28¼	21⅝	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	2	22	22	22	− ⅛
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 5
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	23	30⅞	30	30	− ⅞
6¼	4¾	Am Hide & Lea	15	4⅞	4½	4½	− ⅜
37	33⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb 29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	9	59¼	59¼	59½	M'r 14
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	M'r 12
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
42	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	42	41¾	41¾	M'r 14
52½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	+1⅜
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	16	20¾	19¼	19½	−1
60	51⅞	Am Locomot pf	6	56	54¾	54¾	− ¾
14⅞	13⅜	Am M & F (.80)	6	13½	13½	13½	− ¼
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
24⅞	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	5	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb 15
5¼	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	16	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	− ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	2	54	53⅜	53⅜	− ⅜
54	43	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	5	45	44½	44½	− ¾
10⅝	8⅞	Am Rad & St S	56	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	− ¼
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	18	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	− ¾
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	3	65⅜	65½	65¼	−1
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 14
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½gg)	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	12	49½	48⅜	48⅜	−1⅝
146⅛	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143	143	143	M'r 11
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	3	68	67¾	68	
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	10	27½	27	27	− ¾
13½	12	Am Stores (⅛e)	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 14
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	20¼	20	20	− ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	88	88	88	
18	14⅜	Am Sum Tob(1)	3	17½	17½	17½	− ½
175¼	167⅜	Am T & T (9)	9	173¼	172⅛	172⅛	− ¾
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	3	87¾	87½	87½	
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	10	90¼	89½	89½	−1
150½	146½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	146½	146½	146½	− ½
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12⅜	9	Am Water Wks	16	9	9	9	
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	96½	96½	96½	M'r 13
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	5	7⅝	7½	7½	− ¼
47¼	41½	Am Wool pf(3k)	1	41¼	40¼	40¼	−1½
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	6½	6¼	6¼	− ¼
43½	39	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	40	40	40	Feb 24
31⅛	26½	Anaconda (¼e)	44	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞	− ½
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	M'r 12
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	4	22¼	22	22	− ½
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	13	13	13	M'r 14
27⅞	28	A P W Paper	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Feb 7
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅜
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'r 13
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	3	53¼	52	52	−2
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	2	39	39	39	− ⅛
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	10¼	10	10	
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'r 14
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	M'r 11
85	70	As DG 2pf(93⅛k)	1	73	73	73	+1
44	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	43	43	43	M'r 14
51¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	21	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅜
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	9	53¾	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
23½	16¾	Atl Coast Line	23	17	16½	16½	− ¼
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	14	14	14	−1⅛
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 26
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	12	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	− ⅛
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	+1⅛
9½	8⅜	Atlas Corp (⅓g)	51	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	− ¼
7⅜	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	72	72	72	M'r 13
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	2	7⅝	7½	7¾	M'r 13
1⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	15	1⅝	1½	1½	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	3	4½	4¼	4¼	− ½
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	42	6⅝	6¼	6¼	− ⅜
B							
18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	27	15¼	14¾	14¾	− ⅝
6¾	5	Balt & Ohio	31	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
8	6⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	11	6½	5⅞	5⅞	− ¼
14⅞	11¼	Bangor & Ar	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 14
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¾e)	8	14⅜	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'r 11
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	12	11¼	11	11	− ¼
32	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	2	31½	30½	30½	−1¼
29½	27	Beat Cream (1a)	6	27¼	27	27	− ¼
109⅝	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'r 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	126	126	126	M'r 14
1	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 13
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb 28
34⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	72	32⅞	31⅝	31⅞	−1⅛
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	2	21⅞	21½	21½	− ½
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	+ ⅞
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	37¼	37	37	−1
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	54	75¾	73¼	73¼	−2½
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	119½	119¼	119¼	
34½	27	Bigelow-S 1e)	1	28½	27½	27½	−1½
22⅜	19⅜	Black&Dk (⅛e)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	− ⅜
11⅝	9¾	Blaw-Knox	5	10	9¾	9¾	− ¼
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 7
25½	21¾	Boeing Airplane	33	22½	21⅝	21⅝	+1⅛
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅛
24⅞	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	11	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
23⅜	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	18	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	− ¼
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¼e)	13	22¾	22½	22⅝	− ⅜
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	− ⅛
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B (3)	1	32	32	32	−1½
6⅞	6	Brew Corp (.60)	8	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	13	10¾	10½	10½	− ½
22¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (⅛e)	8	21¾	21½	21¼	− ⅝
39⅜	38⅛	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	M'r 13
53	51	Bristol M (2.40)	2	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	− ⅛
2½	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	36	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
18¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	52	18⅜	18	18⅛	− ½
22¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	80	22½	21⅞	22⅜	
93½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	86	86	86	+ ¼
60½	46	Bkly-Man pf ct	4	60⅜	60	60	− ¼
25½	20⅞	Bklyn Un G(¼e)	6	20¼	20	20	−1
35¾	35	Brown Sh(1½e)	2	35	35	35	M'r 11
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	6	24	23¼	23½	− ⅞
10½	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½gg)	16	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	− ¼
6¼	5	Budd Mfg	21	5	5	5	
6¾	4¾	Budd Wheel	16	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	− ¼
26	20	Bullard Co (⅓e)	5	24¼	24	24	− ⅜
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	5	33	32½	32½	− ⅜
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	16	20¼	19¼	19⅜	− ⅞
12½	11⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	5	11⅝	11½	11½	− ⅛
3¼	3¼	Bush Terminal	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
22¾	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	
4¾	3½	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	3½	3½	3½	
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	2	12	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅞
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	3	14⅝	14¼	14¼	M'r 13
C							
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	26	24¾	23½	23½	−1⅜
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 13
1⅞	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8½	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
15⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	21	15½	14¾	14¾	− ¼
22⅝	16½	Can Dry (½gg)	28	20¾	20½	20¼	− ¼
6⅝	4¾	Canad Pacific	38	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	− ¼
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	M'r 14
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
27	23	Carpent (½e)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	M'r 13
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	3	3	3	− ⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	8	69⅛	68⅛	68⅛	−1⅝
56½	47¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	50⅝	49½	49¾	−1¼
31⅞	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	54	29¾	28¾	29⅛	− ¾
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	2	11	10⅝	10½	− ¼
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	23⅝	23½	23½	
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	13	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
9	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 13
6	5½	Century Rib M	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 13
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	38½	38¼	38¼	− ⅞
8⅜	6½	Cert-teed Prod	1	6½	6½	6½	
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	6	20	19⅝	20	M'r 8
26¾	21½	Cham P&F(.15e)	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
26½	15	Checker Cab	8	24⅜	23¾	23¾	−1¼
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio (2½)	19	39⅝	39½	39½	− ⅝

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	2	96	94	94	M'r 9
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 14
2½	1⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1½	1½	− ⅜
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	3	⅜	¼	¼	
1	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
2½	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	M'r 13
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
14¾	11¾	Chi Pneu Tool	5	12	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
35⅞	33¾	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	3	35	35	35	− ¾
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	− ⅛
⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 14
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10⅛	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
13½	11¼	Chickasha (¼g)	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	− ⅜
6¼	4⅝	Childs Co	5	5⅝	5½	5½	− ⅛
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1⅛e)	66	86⅛	84⅛	85¼	−1⅝
17⅛	14⅞	Cities I & F (.30e)	8	13¾	13¼	13¼	− ¾
14¼	12⅜	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3¾	3	Clark Equip(1a)	5	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	−1¼
38⅜	28	Clev Gr B (.40e)	2	41	40⅞	40⅞	− ⅛
43¼	35½	Climax M (1.20)	7	39½	38½	38½	− ¾
39⅞	35⅛	Cluett P (1½e)	16	43½	42	42⅜	− ¾
45⅛	35⅞	Coca-Cola (⅗e)	1	118½	118⅜	118⅜	− ⅜
123½	118	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	
63	61	Colgate P (1⅗)	51	19½	18¼	18¾	− ⅜
20	16⅝	Colgate-P pf (6)	11	103¼	103⅛	103¼	+ ⅛
106½	103⅛	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	M'r 5
103¾	102⅞	Collins & A (2e)	1	31	30¼	30¾	−1¾
35¼	30	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	M'r 14
19¾	17⅜	Col Br A (.45e)	9	25½	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅛
26⅜	23	Col Br B (.45e)	6	25½	25¼	25¼	− ⅜
26¼	22¾	Col Gas & El	76	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
92½	87	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	88	87⅜	88	− ¼
83⅜	69¾	Colum Pic vtc	12	8½	8	8	− ⅜
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	6	23	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
96½	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	96	96	96	M'r 14
48	45⅞	Coml Credit (4)	17	46¼	45¾	46	− ¼
108½	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106½	106½	106½	M'r 8
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	17	55½	55	55	− ½
113	110½	Com T'cv pf(4¼)	4	111¼	111¼	111¼	− ½
15⅜	13	Coml Solvents	61	14⅜	13⅜	13⅞	− ⅛
1⅜	1	Com'th & South	18	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	9	64	63½	63½	− ⅜
32⅝	30⅞	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	M'r 12
23⅝	22¼	Congoleum (¾e)	9	23⅝	23½	23½	− ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	9	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
29⅞	25½	Cons Aircraft	17	27⅞	26⅝	27	− ¼
14¾	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	15	13¼	12½	12¾	− ¼
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.30g)	53	8¾	8¼	8⅜	− ¼
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	37	31	30⅝	30⅞	
109	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	109	109	109	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	M'r 14
10	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	11	10	9¾	9¾	
4⅜	3¾	Cons Laundries	2	4	4	4	− ¼
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	22	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
2¼	1¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
4⅜	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	− ¼
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	103	103	103	M'r 4
17⅛	14⅞	Container (¾e)	8

Earnings of Banks Expected to Show a Fair Increase

Ayres Warns Of a Renewed Slump Danger

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres declared "some new powerful and positive force" is needed to prevent the present business recession from turning into a renewed depression.

In his monthly business review for the Cleveland Trust Co., the economist traced how production declined from an all-time high of 128 in December to an estimated 105 for March as measured by the Federal Reserve index.

"We have never had a decline of this magnitude following peak production that did not continue on downward to depression," Col. Ayres declared.

"In addition it must be remembered that the processes of expansion and contraction in business cycles are cumulative in nature. They are self-reinforcing, and when they have once gained either upward or downward momentum they tend to continue for some time as though impelled by an internal energy of their own.

"The soundest reason for arguing that this decline may go a good deal further would be that it has already gone so far."

The Cleveland Trust Co., Vice-President found it "probable that if this decline is to be promptly checked, and production trends turned upward again, the reversal must result from some new powerful and positive force."

"Such an upturn might come from a new wave of business confidence generated by a domestic political development. Perhaps a new upturn might be induced by large scale pump-priming. It might come from suddenly increased war orders. There are other possibilities, but the likelihood remains that a new powerful and positive generating force would be needed."

Public Opinion Is Seen Favoring Business Man More

TOLEDO (AP)—Henning Webb Prentis, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers, said public opinion is swinging in favor of the business man.

The turn in the tide of mass feelings is taking business out of the doghouse, he asserted in a speech prepared for delivery at the annual meeting of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce.

Himself one of the busiest industrialists in the country, Mr. Prentis challenged business men to take the new opportunities for "enlightened leadership" that would "accept its social responsibility and justify public confidence."

"Business men and bankers have served in the role of scapegoat ever since 1929, but today there are signs that the tide of public opinion is turning.

"Huge spending programs and all the devices of the alphabetical agencies of government have not produced prosperity. The people are wondering whether American business should not now be given its chance."

Mr. Prentis is President of the Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.

National Dairy 1939 Net Is $1.97 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—National Dairy Products Corp. reported 1939 net profit of $13,034,157, equal after preferred dividends, to $1.97 a share on the common stock.

This compared with earnings of $11,326,360 or $1.70 a common share in 1938.

The year's sales totaled $336,694,389, an increase of $2,339,119 over the previous year.

Thomas H. McInnerney, President, said the company's fluid milk distribution "is constantly becoming of less and less importance, due to proportionately large increases in sales of other products."

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on April 15, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 25, 1940.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.

March 14, 1940.

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Robert E. Gross

President and Chairman of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Lockheed 1939 Net Sets Record, Equals $4.04 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif. — The Lockheed Aircraft Corp. reports total sales in 1939 of $35,308,149 and net profit of $3,132,918 exceeded the results for any previous corresponding period. The profit figure was arrived at after deducting $874,332 for Federal income and excess profits taxes and after providing $1,298,846 for amortization of designs and depreciation of plant and equipment. Total payments and accruals on all forms of taxes, which were based upon 1939 operations, amounted to $1,500,797.

The profit item of $3,132,918, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1939, is equivalent to approximately $4.04 a share on the 775,000 shares of common stock then outstanding and represents a gain of 609 per cent over net earnings of $442,111 reported for 1938.

For the 12 months ending Dec. 31 last, sales of the Lockheed Corporation, including production of airplanes, parts and special equipment, were $35,308,149, the largest sales figure for any comparable operating period in the history of the organization and an increase of 244 per cent over net sales of $10,274,503 reported for 1938.

As of Dec. 31 last, the Lockheed balance sheet showed total current assets of $9,548,014, including $1,721,378 in cash. Total current liabilities were $6,659,601. A year ago, current assets, including $1,170,188 in cash, were $4,153,040, and current liabilities were $2,807,016.

Backlog of unfilled business on March 1, 1940, amounted to $57,350,865, consisting of $39,748,690 foreign military orders, $7,513,492 domestic military orders, and $10,088,682 commercial and private orders. As of March 1, personnel totaled 6,437.

Canadian Security Sales Top Purchases

OTTAWA (CP)—Inflow of capital to Canada in January from the international trade in securities was somewhat larger than in December, sales exceeding purchases by $5,400,000 in January compared with $4,000,000 in December, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

As in other months since the outbreak of the war, almost all of the inflow was from the United States. Sales to all countries aggregated $15,793,570 compared with $13,566,905, while purchases totaled $10,359,248 against $9,609,740.

January sales to the United States amounted to $14,509,953 compared with $12,448,092, and purchases were $9,278,902 compared with $8,588,479. Sales to the United Kingdom were $843,347 against $832,709 and purchases $867,435 compared with $863,222.

Compared with January, 1939, sales to all countries amounted to $15,800,000 while purchases totaled $10,400,000 compared with $43,500,000 and $24,200,000 respectively.

Georgia Community Wins Award for Cotton Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CULLODEN, Ga.—Progress in cotton staple improvement in this State this year is marked by announcement by T. M. Forbes, Secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers of Georgia, of the Association's 1939 award to the Culloden One-Variety Cotton Community.

This award is made, annually to the organization in the State producing the most effective results in the Georgia cotton improvement program, worked out co-operatively by the Manufacturers' Association, the Agriculture College and the Experiment Stations of the State.

R. O. Arnold, President of the Manufacturers' Association, will present a bronze cup to the winning association, March 27, and a barbecue, drawing interested cotton men from all over the State, will celebrate the event.

Uses Output of 2,500,000 Acres

DETROIT—The motor industry last year purchased the products from nearly 2,500,000 acres of land for use in automobile and truck manufacture, according to the March issue of Automobile Facts, released by the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Bank Earnings Outlook Is Good for First Half of 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Banks as a whole started the current year with a larger volume of loans and investments than a year before, and net operating earnings in the first quarter are expected to be somewhat higher than in the first quarter of 1939, despite decreases in loans in recent weeks. The trend of earnings thereafter will depend on business conditions and money rates.

Both these factors may show some improvement before the mid-year, and bank earnings should at least be relatively well maintained through the second quarter, according to a current survey by the Standard Statistics Company.

Money Flows In

As indicated by the accompanying tabulation, banks have continued to receive money much more rapidly than they could put it to work. Deposits increased 17 per cent in 1939, and cash rose 37 per cent. Total investments were increased 9.7 per cent. Commercial loans, with the help of substantial gains in industrial activity and widespread use of term loans, were expanded 11.4 per cent. Because of a reduction in loans on securities, however, total loans gained only 3.9 per cent.

Reporting Member Banks in 101 Cities

(Millions of Dollars)

	Commercial Loans	Total Loans	Total Invests.	Demand Deposits
Jan. 17, 1940	4,330	8,579	14,633	18,979
Dec. 27, 1939	4,400	8,758	14,502	18,720
Sept. 27, 1939	4,229	8,350	14,069	18,333
June 28, 1939	3,833	8,116	13,679	17,057
Mar. 29, 1939	3,814	8,191	13,388	15,991
Dec. 31, 1938	3,843	8,430	13,219	15,986

In the short-lived war boom of September-October, 1939, the demand for commercial loans was sharply increased, the price of the highest grade securities was substantially reduced, and the general feeling was that money rates were headed upward. These experiences are likely to be repeated if the war proves to be a dynamic stimulant to business volumes and commodity prices, or if the United States becomes involved.

Commercial Loans Up

Banks in New York City achieved a 23 per cent gain in commercial loans in 1939, or much more than the average out-of-town bank, but security loans underwent a correspondingly large decrease. In this connection, it is pertinent to note that commercial loans provide a materially higher average return than loans to brokers and dealers, which constitute the bulk of New York bank loans on securities.

Bond profits have been an important factor in bank earnings for several years, as practically all banks have been able to garner good profits from time to time as the bond market moved up.

The methods of handling these profits vary. Some banks include all bond profits in earnings while other banks completely exclude such profits, and there are many gradations in practices between these two extremes, including varying treatment of amortization of bond premiums. Details regarding accounting policies followed often are not available.

Because bond profits and other investment adjustments will continue to be sizable, however, indicated quarterly bank earnings, which are computed from condition statements, will continue to show surprising fluctuations in some instances.

Increase Investments

New York City banks increased their investments by 21 per cent in 1939. Here again the matter of income return is of considerable importance. Longer term bonds yield about 2 per cent, whereas short term notes up to three-year maturities yield less than ½ of 1 per cent, and the policy followed has a direct bearing on the earnings of individual banks.

A bank with Governments having an average maturity of about 15 years, for example, receives a return more than four times that from an equal amount of securities with an average maturity of three years. Many banks could easily increase their earnings by merely lengthening the average maturity of their investments.

Naturally, the risks involved in the high-grade bond market deserve consideration. Assuming that money rates will gradually rise over a period of time, the bank with a short term policy would appear to be in the safest position.

Some of the banks holding long term issues will probably liquidate in time, after having benefitted from the higher return, but not all banks holding long term bonds, obviously, will be able to escape the effects of any eventual increase in money rates.

Operating Net Steady

Net operating earnings, which exclude profits and other nonrecurring items, were about the same in 1939 as in 1938, on the average. There was an important difference, however, in that earnings were declining in 1938 and reached a low in the first quarter of 1939. Earnings increased gradually thereafter, and the fourth quarter was the best of the year, primarily because of increased loans.

Loans have been decreasing in the past few weeks, and this trend may be extended gradually until the seasonal Spring rise. There is no indication of any important early reduction in bank investments, and average rates of return on loans and investments are about the same as a year ago. Therefore, although net operating earnings of banks in the first quarter will probably be somewhat lower than in the fourth quarter of 1939, they should be above those of a year earlier.

If New Process Successful, Oregon May Become Big Chromium Producer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Vast stores of chromium locked in the low-grade ores of the Pacific Northwest and beach sands of the Oregon coast soon may form the basis of a new industry in Oregon and revolutionize the world industry.

That will become a fact if the new process perfected by Joseph Schulein, youthful chemist, for electro-chemical reduction of low-grade chromite ores proves successful.

He declared the Schulein process combines chemicals with an electric bath with a resulting production in one operation which results in metallic chromium, 99.99 per cent.

Method Cheaper

This not only is purer than that produced by the furnace method but also would be cheaper. Furnace processing of northwest low-grade ore has been tried but because of the several stages of refining necessary has not proved practicable financially.

Chromite metal is melted down with pure iron to produce ferro-chromium, which has a wide variety of uses because of its unusual hardness.

Development of the new process, on which Mr. Schulein has applied for patents, was carried on in the Oregon State College laboratory at Corvallis. He is an ex-employee of the Chromium Company of America and is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He lives in Portland and is a special student at Oregon State.

Backing was by L. B. Haley, Hillsboro meat canner, and supervisory aid was provided by Professors George Gleeson and G. C. Ware of the college's chemical engineering department.

Plans New Plant

Earl K. Nixon, director of the Oregon State Department of Geology and mineral industries, declared: "If he has perfected his process, he has something that will upset the whole chromium industry. It is something that experts said couldn't be done."

Professor Gleeson said he thought Mr. Schulein's process is "quite sound and workable."

Plans already are under way for construction of a small-scale plant to start commercial production, probably in Portland.

February Building Less Than Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—February construction contracts for both private and public projects in 37 eastern states totaled $200,574,000, compared with $196,191,000 in the preceding month and $220,197,000 in February, 1939, F. W. Dodge Corp. reported.

"Contracts awarded for nonresidential building for private ownership during February aggregated $43,674,000," the corporation said. "This represented an increase of $16,218,000, or 50 per cent over February of last year."

"While the valuation of contracts awarded in February for total residential building was about 5 per cent lower than last year, it is of considerable importance that one and two-family houses, both for owner's occupancy and for sale or rent, not only exceeded the corresponding month of 1939 but also showed improvement over the preceding month, January, 1940," the company added.

Brill Bookings Up 66½ P. C.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Charles J. Hardy, President of the J. C. Brill Company, manufacturers of transit equipment, told stockholders at their annual meeting that orders booked during 1939 amounted to $9,848,996. He said this was an increase of 66½ per cent over 1938 orders amounting to $5,912,840. Directors were re-elected.

U. S. Bank Official

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Roy M. Green

Green Is Nominated To Be Federal Land Bank Commissioner

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt nominated Roy M. Green of Kansas to be Federal Land Bank Commissioner, succeeding A. S. Goss whose resignation, accepted by the President, becomes effective.

The appointment topped off a series of personnel changes in the Farm Credit Administration, incidental to the recent shifting of the agency into the Agriculture Department under the full control of Secretary Henry Wallace.

Regarding the Goss resignation, L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, issued a statement saying that the action really was a "dismissal" and came "as a shock to the friends of organized agriculture."

"Mr. Goss has served for a quarter of a century in various farm organizations," Mr. Taber said, "and has the unqualified respect and esteem of literally millions of people, who will keenly regret this treatment of a conscientious, tireless and faithful public servant."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Albert S. Goss has resigned as Federal Land Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. His action has been generally expected since the agency was transferred to the Agriculture Department's control. President Roosevelt accepted the resignation "with regret."

A number of high officials of the FCA have quit lately because of differences over the credit policy inaugurated by the new governor, A. G. Black, with Secretary Henry Wallace's approval.

In an interview later Mr. Goss deplored what he said was a trend "toward a type of so-called credit in which personal responsibility is denied, loans are made to everybody, no adequate margin of safety is provided, and the Government pays the loss whenever the borrower wants to quit paying."

Inventory Stocks Increase 2½ P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edward J. Noble, Undersecretary of Commerce, estimated that manufacturing companies increased their inventory stocks by 2½ per cent in January.

Mr. Noble commented that the increase, while substantial, was slightly smaller than increases in November and December.

The estimate was based on reports from 551 companies holding approximately one-fourth of the inventories of all manufacturing concerns.

Mr. Noble also estimated that net sales of manufacturers declined 2½ per cent in January, while new orders declined 8 per cent, and the accumulation of unfilled orders declined 4½ per cent. In December sales decreased 1 per cent, new orders 19 per cent, and unfilled orders 6 per cent.

February Motor Sales Up 32.8 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Factory sales of passenger cars and trucks in February totaled 421,690 units, a gain of 32.8 per cent over the same month in 1939, according to estimates of the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

It was the largest February sales volume recorded by the industry with the exception of February in 1929.

Christiana Securities Co. Declares $33.25 Dividend

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The Christiana Securities Company, an investment company controlled by the du Pont interests, extended its notable dividend record by announcing a distribution of $33.25 a share on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record March 11.

Payments in 1939 were $23.50 each in March, June, and September and $66.10 as a final dividend in December.

The company's principal assets include large holdings of du Pont common stock. It also holds a substantial amount of General Motors common stock and some miscellaneous securities.

Natomas Co. Shows Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Natomas Co., California gold mining and land company, reported for 1939 record net income of $1,432,887, or $1.46 per outstanding capital share, compared with $1,283,945 or $1.30 a share for the previous year.

U. S. Smelting 1939 Net Equal to $5.50 a Share

By the Associated Press

A profit of $5,215,907 for 1939 compared with $4,114,374 in 1938 is announced by the United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company.

Common stock dividend payments last year aggregated $5.50 per share, compared with $4 in 1938. The corporation's earned surplus at the end of the year rose from $8,742,439 in 1938 to $9,412,321.

The directors at their quarterly meeting voted a dividend of $1 per share on the common stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 25. Net earnings during the first two months of 1940, after all deductions, were $605,867, compared with $280,689 a year ago and $392,784 in 1937.

South Scores Over North On Freight Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The South won another freight rate victory when the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to reconsider a November decision granting long-sought reductions on a list of south-north rates.

By a 5-4 division, the same as on the original proceeding, the commission rejected a plea of northern railroads to reopen the case for further argument.

Reductions Ordered

At the same time, the prescribed rate reductions were ordered put into effect by June 1.

In effect, the November decision upheld the South's long-standing complaint against "discriminatory" rates, ordering reductions ranging from 5 to 35 per cent on a list of 18 northbound manufactured articles.

Because it established the important principle of sectional "parity" of rates, southerners hailed it as the entering wedge for many other rate reductions. Southern politicians and economists contended an unfavorable schedule of rates to northeastern markets had retarded industrialization of the cotton country.

It was generally believed the success of the first case, brought by the southern governors conference, presaged early filing of additional proceedings.

Nevertheless, counsel for the defendant railroads have hinted they would take the case to the federal courts.

Commodities involved in the governors' case included stoves, stone of various kinds, cast iron and brass pipe fittings, fire hydrants, iron and brass valves, and soapstone and talc.

Rates Adjusted

On these items, the commission ordered rates from the South to the North on a basis approximating that which now applies to the same commodities within the north. It was said existing South-North rates on these commodities were about 37 per cent higher than the all-North level.

In today's decision, those against reopening the case were commissioners William E. Lee, who wrote the opinion, Clyde B. Aitchison, Walter M. W. Splawn, Marion M. Caskie, and John L. Rogers.

Voting for reargument were Chairman Joseph B. Eastman and commissioners Claude R. Porter, Charles D. Mahaffie, and Carroll Miller.

Commissioners J. Haden Alldredge and William J. Patterson, who became members after the Southern proceeding was under way, did not participate.

Advertisers Told FTC Study Will Be Fair Investigation

NEW YORK (AP)—R. E. Freer, member of the Federal Trade Commission, assured members of the Advertising Club of New York that advertising has nothing to fear from the commission's projected study of methods and costs of distribution.

"The Federal Trade Commission is neither attempting, nor contemplating any attempt, either to discredit advertising, or to restrict advertising copy to such an extent that it will no longer be able to 'sell,'" Mr. Freer said in a luncheon address.

He took cognizance of "a hue and cry" from some quarters "that the commission is out to smear advertising."

"Generally, however, and after time for reflection," he said, "the reaction on the part of advertisers and advertising men was not one of alarm, and there was much sober comment to the effect that nothing is to be feared from a fair inquiry into its place in the distributive system."

Mr. Freer explained that the purpose of the inquiry "is to ascertain and assemble pertinent facts concerning the whole subject of distribution in a number of industries. . . ."

"There is no purpose or intention of singling out advertising any more than any other item of the cost of distribution and no more emphasis will be placed on advertising costs in this inquiry than in other recent inquiries," Mr. Freer said.

Milk and Egg Production Up Sharply in February

WASHINGTON (AP)—Milk and egg production increased markedly in February as moderate weather followed January's severe cold in central and southern States, the Agriculture Department reported.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 13.62 pounds on March 1, as against 13.40 pounds on March 1, last year and a 1929-38 average of 12.77 pounds on that date.

Production in north central States showed the greatest upward departure from the usual February trend. In Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and North Dakota, production per cow was higher than in 16 years.

In south central States production per cow was lower than a year ago. The Gulf States, where cold weather held back the seasonal pasturage, and the lower plains States, where dry weather reduced wheat pasturage, appeared most seriously affected.

Favorable February weather encouraged laying hens to approach their high production level of two years ago. The rate of lay was 40.7 eggs as against 41.4 a year ago, and a 10-year February average of 38.4.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS — Personal confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 562, Washington, D. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

"COTTO" DESIGNED SPORTSWEAR — featuring "Wamsutta Fabrics in Fashion," now sold direct through exhibits; sales and district manager openings, part and full time; experience not necessary, but social contacts essential; generous overwriting. DicKinS, Inc., Fall River, Mass.

START own home business. Attractive commissions selling guaranteed quality ringless hosiery, 59c. Free sales promotion outfit. Silver Lady Company, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., Pond Section—4-rm. apt.; American adults only. Sunday and Evening, Arn. 4359, day Hig. 1781.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

JUST OPENED NEWLY FURNISHED and decorated studios, private baths, kitchenettes, telephone. 253 West 106th (Broadway). N. Y. C. Riverside 9-9651.

NEW YORK CITY, 259 W. 85th St.—Large 1-room, kitchenette, bath, refrigeration, modern improvements, telephone; moderate rental.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.—3 rooms, all improvements, refrigeration; quiet house; business people; $35.00. 28-43 46th St. JOHNSON.

BEAUTY SHOPS

ROBERT'S BEAUTY SALON
Shampoo, Wave, Manicure $1.00
1648 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan, Mass. Blu 1520

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

ESTABLISHED, substantial store, preferably stationery, in small New England city or town by Americans; give full details; confidential. Box K-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DANCING

THE LATEST STEPS IN
BALL ROOM DANCING
Taught in a friendly social atmosphere. Come and join our open class, Tuesday at 8:30 P. M. Phone for particulars, TR. 7-9480.
THE PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston —Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

KATHERINE ILLSLEY, formerly at Hotel Brunswick, now located 25 Burbank, Boston, original designer, dressmaker, will go out by day; prices reasonable. Com. 0771.

Canadian Exports Exceed Imports By $202,000,000 in '39

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) — Canada had a credit balance of international payments of $209,000,000 in 1939, compared with $180,000,000 in 1938, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said in a preliminary report.

The Dominion had a credit balance in internal trade in merchandise of $202,000,000 in 1939, exported goods exceeding goods imported by this amount.

Gold exports accounted for $184,000,000 of the Canadian credit balance in internal trade and in the tourist trade the amount spent in Canada by visitors of other countries exceeded the amount spent by Canadians abroad by $165,000,000.

Interest and dividends paid by Canadians to security holders outside Canada exceeded the interest and dividends coming into Canada by $260,000,000. This was the largest debit item. Balance of freight service payments also was against Canada, producing a debit of $40,800,000. The miscellaneous services account also produced a debit of $40,800,000.

Retirements of Canadian securities owned abroad continued to exceed sales of newly issued Canadian securities outside of Canada. Net retirements in 1939 amounted to $234,700,000. New issues sold abroad totaled $144,500,000, producing a debit of $90,200,000.

However, sales of Canadian securities to other countries exceeded purchases of foreign securities by $72,100,00. Sales amounted to $311,000,000 and purchases to $238,900,000.

Preliminary estimates of other capital movements in 1939 point to a considerably larger net debit than in 1938. The 1939 debit increased to $144,000,000 from $102,000,000.

Phila. Electric Co. Net Rises in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The 1939 annual report of the Philadelphia Electric Company shows that the company and its subsidiaries had a net income for the year of $22,595,521, as compared to a net income of $21,652,707 for 1938.

There were 729,302 customers on the books at the end of the year for electric service, and 130,990 for gas service.

During 1939 the system companies spent $6,200,000 for additions, improvements, and betterments, the report shows. Principal improvement, begun in 1939 but not yet completed, is the modernization of the Chester Generating Station, which will result in increasing its capacity to 176,000 kilowatts and making it one of the most efficient stations in the system.

Egg Prices Seen Lowest For Any Easter Since '34

CHICAGO (AP) — The Easter bunny probably will deliver eggs this season at prices as low or lower than any Easter since 1934, market prices and production statistics indicated.

Fresh graded and firsts were quoted at 16¾ to 17 cents a dozen wholesale on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. This was the same price as last year but well below the preceding four Easter seasons.

The nation's hens were laying at a rapid rate when 1940 opened but the late January cold snaps slowed them down and prices climbed six cents to 25 cents a dozen. Shortly afterward, production advanced again to slightly above normal, and prices fell.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 4767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Building, Boston

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young woman companion-maid for elderly lady; must be competent driver. Tel. Com. 0456 (Boston).

SECRETARY, Protestant young lady, resident of Boston; experienced, accurate stenographer; salary $18. Write fully giving references. Box N-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 146 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 1500

National Movers of Boston

Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2403. Call any time. 129 WAVERLEY AVENUE, WATERTOWN

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to rent part time; well located. Room 1739, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Paying guests, attractive surroundings, home environment; meals optional; moderate prices; near station Oakwood 3359.

PIANOS WANTED

STEINWAY and other standard-make grand pianos; radius 500 miles New York. DAVIS, 160 W. 56th Street, N. Y. C.

PROFESSIONAL SHOPPERS

SHOP among wholesale firms selling coats, suits, dresses, furs. Phone Com. 5046 (Boston) for appt. LAURA A. PURDY. No obligation.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, St. Mary St., Vicinity—Single room for gentleman in small apartment. Telephone Wednesday or Friday evening—KEN 5128.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Very desirable rooms (one exceptionally large, for 2 persons) with comforts and privileges of refined home. 25 Hurlbut Street. Tro. 3035.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Double, single rooms; private home; business men preferred; $6-$10; subway. 67-109 Dartmouth St., MRS. SHARPE.

hotel MINERVA

214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
25th Year Monitor Advertising

N. Y. C., 527 W. 121st Street (Apt. 53)—Sunny south front room, cozy in winter, cool in summer; Columbia University section; many free lectures and musicals.

N. Y. C.—Large single $5.50, double $7.00 (private housekeeping); sunshine; elevator; good transportation. 925 West End (105th). IRMA THOMPSON.

N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C.—Large room, furnished or unfurnished; 4 closets; Midtown section. Phone CI. 7-5420. Apt. 4-C. BURTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large, attractive double room, 4 windows; also single room. 1811 R St., N. W. Tel. North 6251. Transients.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RELIABLE man wishes position—houseman, porter or any low work. Write HENRY GAUCK, 2196 Walton Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.

28 YEARS' experienced gardener, able to grow and plant, greenhouse, outside. Box M-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COMPANION - SECRETARY, willing assist light housework, cooking; refined, pleasant young woman, knowledge German, desires position small family. ELIZABETH LORBER, Fair Oaks, Orange County, New York.

VERSATILE woman, 4 university degrees, science, arts, bus. adm., seeks opening—engineering, research, export, financial, acct. exp.; go anywhere. Write Box X, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TAILORING

TRINITY TAILORING CO., 178 Dartmouth St., near Stuart, Boston
Men's and Women's Suits, Coats made to order. Remodeling, Repairing, Fur Storage.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Let me help you EXPRESS FREEDOM IN SINGING and SPEECH. Write Box N-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, Screens, Shades, Venetian Blinds. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Cen. New. 2900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897 (Mass.).

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
Storage—Service
743 Mass. Avenue
Tel. Arl. 3220
Mobilgas

Dorothy Benham MILLINERY

ARLINGTON—663 Mass. Avenue
WALTHAM—433 Moody Street
MALDEN—147 Pleasant Street
QUINCY—1233 Hancock Street

OPEN HOUSE
Fri., Sat., Sun., Mar. 15, 16, 17th
Flower Lovers Welcome!
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090
Medford, 242 High St. Mys. 0600

See the new Ford V-8 for big value features at a pleasingly low price.

CHAS. B. PERHAM
295 BROADWAY ARL. 2433

Make Easter happy with our candies. Unusual line of Gift Packages, Chocolates, Bon Bons 60c and up. Easter Novelties and Eggs.
WITHERELL'S
Glass House Goodies Inc.
683 MASS. AVE. ARL. 4472

BELMONT

Say it with SPRING FLOWERS
Bel. 0600
WILLIAM W. EDGAR CO.
511 Trapelo Road, Belmont, Mass.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

BELMONT
(Continued)

Complete Assortment of Blooming Plants and Flowers

Foster
Florist
Cushing Square
BELMONT 1567

Phone Belmont 2374
Have Your Permanent for Easter. Visit
Vanity Beauty Shop
for Satisfaction
353 Trapelo Road, Belmont
JULIA HOLMES HELEN HOLMES

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. - HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

DURAND'S
CHOCOLATE SHOPS
Delicious Fresh Candies
Ice Cream and Sodas
576 Washington St. Dorchester

BOSTON—Roxbury

Flowers for Easter
Easter Lilies—Potted Plants
Cut Flowers—and Other Varieties
Dane's Flower Shoppe—Hig. 7456
22 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.

BRAINTREE

Wentworth & Woodland
TEXACO MARFAK LUBRICATION
FIRESTONE TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Tel. Bra. 0006
Academy and Washington Sts.
Braintree

THE CAMCO SHOP
NoMend Hosiery for Easter
Tested and Approved by Better Fabric Testing Bureau
369 Washington St. Tel. Bra. 1375M

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables
CANNED GOODS, FRUIT
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses
Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra. 0063

ALVES GIFT and PHOTO SHOP
349 Washington Street, Braintree
EASTER CARDS
Bunnies, Carts, Eggs and Novelties

BRIDGEWATER

DAIKER NURSERY
FLOWER SHOP
Easter Lilies
Tulips, Potted Plants
Corsages, Cut Flowers
977 Summer St., Bridgewater
Tel. 937

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
LOVELY COLLECTION
EASTER HATS
3.98—5.98
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

DURAND'S
CHOCOLATE SHOPS
EASTER NOVELTIES
FOR CHILDREN 5c-$2.00
GIVE OUR CHOCOLATES
12 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

EASTER
BEGINS AT
Edgar's
Select Your Wardrobe Now
Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Cards and Novelties for EASTER
BAILEY'S STATIONERY STORE
57 MAIN ST. BROCKTON-MASS.

BROOKLINE

Chestnut Hill ESSO Servicenter
For safe driving—may we service your car.
On Worcester Turnpike, Cor. Boylston and Hammond St. One block above Benevolent Assn. LON 8963

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Village Flower Shop
Artistic Flower Arrangements
Telegraphed Anywhere
FREDERICK C. CARREIRO
FRANCIS G. CARREIRO
103 Washington Street BEAcon 6900

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion *Flowers Telegraphed*
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST
TEL. ASP. 5604

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092
Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
433 Center Street New No. 4914-M

Individuality—Service—Convenience
Miss Helyn Dodge
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER
(Successor to Mrs. Wicken)
1372 Beacon Street
Aspinwall 9025

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Easter Cards Now
Exclusive and Lovely—
J. F. OLSSON & CO.
43 Brattle Street

MacKenzie's Used Cars
are a standard of value. Come in and let us prove it. All new Ford models on display.
MacKENZIE MOTOR SALES CO.
185 Mass. Ave. Kir. 6060-1-2

The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Massachusetts Avenue TRO 9460

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

FISKE'S
Easter Candies
Novelties and Bunnies
3 Brattle St. Kir. 8681—Cambridge
Payson Park. Bel. 2265—Belmont

SPRING
Repairing and Reupholstering
ANDERSON & RUFLE CO.
MATTRESSES REMADE
Estimates Free
30 Dunster St. Tro. 3344

Complete your Easter costume with an individually designed Park Avenue Permanent with Oil Shampoo. Special Easter Prices.
FRANCES FOX METHOD
18 BRATTLE STREET KIR. 8070

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAMS
for Easter
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
36 BRATTLE ST. KIR. 7515

CONCORD

'blue coal'
Coke - Cleercoal - Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road Concord 110

DEDHAM

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY LOANS

A Considerable Saving Is Possible Because Of Our Low Rates
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0138
Jos Crespi Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

EVERETT

EASTER CARDS
Attractive New Gifts at Reasonable Prices
Beautiful Gift Wrappings
BRAUN
Card & Gift Shop
461 Broadway Everett, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

EVERETT
(Continued)

FLOWERS for Easter
Flower phones 3316-3317
Maxwell the Florist, Inc.
Frederick B. Maxwell, Treas.
409 Broadway, Everett Sq., Everett, Mass.

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

Radio and Electrical Appliance Service
Serving Fitchburg and Communities Within a 25-Mile Radius
Consult
PAUL SCHROTH
67 Electric Ave., Fitchburg Tel. 2134
Reasonable Rates

IDEAL EASTER GIFTS
The London Herb Farm Shop. Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Soaps and Powders. $1.25 up.
Exclusive at Rice's
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelry—Silver—Diamonds—Stationery
350 Main Street

For Spring Smartness!
Beautiful "FootLife" Shoes in Skipper Blue and Patent Leather
Specially priced at $3.00 and $4.60
GEORGE BROS.
384-386 Main Street

Easter Fashions
from our foremost makers moderately priced
MILLER'S
331 Main Street

HILLS
Easter Baskets, Novelties, and Fancy Baskets
Lunches. Try our After-the-Theatre Specials. May we have the pleasure of serving you?
408 MAIN STREET • TEL. 3899

FRAMINGHAM

FRAMINGHAM COAL CO.
Your Heating Headquarters
COAL FUEL OILS
N. E. COKE Fireplace Wood
Motor Stoker—"The Best in Automatic Heat"
45 CONCORD STREET Phone 6121

The Finer Quality
Home Made Chocolates
BARRON'S
Look for the name on each piece.
SALTED NUTS POP CORN
76 Union Avenue Phone 3725

LEWIS FURNITURE CO.
Fine Furniture
73 Irving St. Phone 3201

CARPENTER'S
Complete Outfitter
Men's, Students' and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings
103 CONCORD STREET Framingham 4252

RAYFIELD'S
Offers the finest array of
Spring Coats, Suits, Dresses, Millinery and Accessories
Shop us for real satisfaction

Walk-Over Shoes
for Easter
WARREN E. HENDERSON
41 Hollis St. Phone 6306

DAVID A. ROBERTSON
Fine Costume Jewelry and Handbags for Easter
Irving Square Phone 7710

BATES STATIONERY CO.
EASTER CARDS
25 Hollis Street Phone 5205

Peg's Art and Jewel Shop
New Spring Jewelry
Easter Gifts and Greeting Cards
169 Concord Street

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Wilbur Coon Shoes
For hard to fit feet
H. E. HAMILTON CO.
250 Main St., Greenfield

BUY
COAL • COKE • OIL
FROM
GEO. A. SHELDON, INC.
"Quick—Friendly Service"
TEL. 3693

MASSACHUSETTS

GREENFIELD
(Continued)

Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign
ROY'S SERVICE STA.
101 MAIN STREET

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

New Low Price on Shirts
5 for 50c
Washed, Ironed and Mended
Greenfield Laundry Co.
DIAL 3637

Fresh, New Assortment
Lovely Camisole Slips
For Easter!
$1.98
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

Complete New Line of Spring Shoes
Red Cross Shoes for women, also novelty and sport shoes
Florsheim and Freeman shoes for men. Complete line of shoes for children.
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 MERRIMACK STREET

PARK & POLLARD FEEDS
Anthracite—COAL—Bituminous
New England Coke
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
15-21 Middlesex Street
TEL. 44 HAVERHILL, MASS.

When buying your EASTER WARDROBE
Why not use our Modern Charge Plan.
Be well dressed.
Pay from your weekly income.
The Manhattan Shop
1 MERRIMACK STREET

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack St. Tel. 5472

Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables
Frosted Foods
J. K. ATWOOD
146 WHITE STREET PHONE 2090

UNCOMPROMISINGLY
high are our dry-cleaning standards.
CORRESPONDINGLY
great will be your satisfaction when you send you dry cleaning to the Individual. Easter comes early this year.
PHONE 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry

EASTER LILIES and Flowers for Every Occasion
Claude S. Shannon
12 Commonwealth Ave.
Tel. 2013

The NASH BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
Particular Patrons Pleased
16 Merrimack St. Tel. 4080

Go places with clothes that do things for you
Hart Schaffner & Marx
at
GERROS' MEN'S SHOP
5 Washington Square Tel. 4838

HINGHAM

Karl Crook Motor Co.
A safe place to buy used cars
1937 Packard Sport Coupe Radio and Heater $565
1937 Chrysler Imperial Convertible Coupe, Radio and Heaters $645
Hingham 1305 At the Harbor

HOLYOKE

It's SMART to be comfortable
You'll love these new Spring styles in
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

LAWRENCE

Tweed Coat
Classics for Easter
$28
In the grandest selection . . . for misses and women
Second Floor
Cherry & Webb's

NEW SPRING STYLES
in Sweaters, Shirts, Ties and Hosiery for Men and Boys
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE, MASS.

Tulips, Daffodils, Hyacinths and Easter Lilies
from our own bulbs
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 PLEASANT STREET
METHUEN TEL. 23310
Member F. T. D.

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

THE 'SPRING FASHION STORE
for Your Home and All the Family
A. B. SUTHERLAND CO.

LEXINGTON

Martin's for Quality
Yardley, Hudnut and Evening in Paris Toiletries — Gobelin, Whitman's and Cynthia Sweet Chocolates
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0373

Durand's Chocolate Shop
EASTER CANDIES
Party Favors and Toys
5c to $2.50
1780 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1821-R

Ladies' and Misses'
SPRING HATS
of Quality
You can save money
HOLLAND HAT CO.
Depot Square—next to R. R. Station

For Easter:
Novelties, Bunnies, Eggs, Fancy Boxed Chocolates—also Toiletries by Old Spice and Helena Rubinstein
THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave. Free Delivery Lex. 0064

Children's Hats
Sizes up to 23—$1.00
New Line of CHILDREN'S DRESSES up to size 16
Boys' Wash Suits and Knitted Suits
The BO PEEP SHOP
Amy E. Cambridge
1841 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

For Easter
POTTED PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS
J. T. CARLSON
83 East St. Tel. Lex. 0589

The HAT BOX
MRS. MABEL W. WILSON
MILLINERY
GAGE HATS
Remodeling, Hosiery, Flowers Veilings
1775A Mass. Ave. Tel. Con.

Hazel Brown Beauty Shop
Jeanne Crowther
Permanents, including Zotos Machineless, Finger Waving
4 Waltham Street Tel. Lex. 0879

R. E. SCRIBNER, INC.
Boneless Sirloin Rolled Roast, lb. 49c
Boneless Undercut Pot Roast, lb. 29c
Capons, lb. 32c
Turkeys, lb. 32c
1770 MASS. AVE. Tel. LEX. 0326

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Bon Marche
Merchandise of Merit Only
A Smart Place to choose your
EASTER OUTFIT
Lowell Mass.

Easter is March 24th
Make an Early Selection of Easter Cards
DONALDSON'S
On the Sunny Side 75 Merrimack St.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.
for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

No Mend Hosiery exclusive with us in Lowell
Cherry & Webb's

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

Styltex Suits
The greatest value in a two-trouser worsted suit in Lowell at $30, one pant. $35 2 pants.
Talbot Clothing Co.
Central at Warren St., Lowell

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
EASTER SALE of SILK STOCKINGS
Usually $1.00 a Pair
64c pair, 2 pairs $1.24
Main Floor

Our Business is 10 years old
and we have never once sacrificed quality for profit. Home-cooked food sold and served at
Lowell Women's Exchange and Rendezvous Restaurant
24 Middle Street, Lowell, Mass.

LYNN

FLOWERS
for EASTER
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1940
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY. 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Make your new Easter Hat an Adam
All one price, $2.95. Large selection to choose from. Easter Shirts by Arrow, Manhattan and Whitney, Arrow and Wembley Ties.
M. A. ROBERTS
128 MUNROE ST. LYNN, MASS.

For the Easter Bride
Wedding Invitations and Announcements
Easter Cards
151 Broad St. Ly. 3-7920

MALDEN

FACTORY STORE
Buy Direct From the Factory and SAVE
Satin Slips, 79c; Satin Gowns, 89c
Many other values in Blouses, Skirts, Undies, etc.
PRISCILLA UNDERWEAR CO.
11 Commercial St., Malden
Just a Step From Pleasant Street

EASTER SHOES
For All the Family
Selby's Styl-Eez . .
Florsheims . .
W. L. Douglas . .
Peter Rabbit Shoes . .
Wilbur-Coon and Vitality Shoes
Many others at Reasonable prices
Louis Klane's 81 Pleasant Street Next Mystic Theatre

MALDEN 0163 ESTABLISHED 1892
Jackson's Cleansers & Dyers
Lustrous DeLuxe Odorless Cleansing
TAILORS***FURRIERS
Cold Storage for Furs and Rugs
56 PLEASANT ST. MALDEN, MASS.

B & S Children's Bazaar
New Easter Togs
for Children Have Arrived
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
99 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.

3 HOUR SERVICE EST. 1892
FREEMAN'S
Fine Cleansing—Expert Tailoring
Fur Remodeling, Storage and Repairing
FOR PERSONALIZED SERVICE
CALL MAL. 2832, WE CALL AND DELIVER
226 Pleasant Street At Strand Theatre

Smart Clothes for Easter
SUITS $22.50 up
TOPCOATS $19.75 up
"The Apparel Shop That's On the Square"
Baker Clothing Company
440 Main St. Malden Sq.

EASTER IS EARLY
Be prepared. Our specials are Jackets—Kolinski—Silver fox. Best quality and lowest prices at
BINDER'S FUR SHOP
172 Pleasant Street Mal. 0914

For Your Spring Outfit!
Gordon's Woman's Shop
Coats—Suits—Dresses
"Distinctive but not expensive"
183 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.

SAFETY OF SAVINGS & SHARES INSURED IN FULL
Save Today! 3½% Current Dividend Rate
FELLSWAY
Co-Operative Bank
353 Main St., Malden

MEDFORD

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYSTIC 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD
(Continued)

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6300 705 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT 93 MAPLE ST.
The Casey Florist Company *Since 1869*
For unsurpassed values in Easter flowers and plants
Call Melrose 0123
"Largest Retail Greenhouses in Greater Boston"

BELLEVUE SHOPPE
445 Main Street
for Smart Dresses, Coats, Hats
Melrose 1572

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

GARNISS MARKET
950 MAIN 163 W. EMERSON
463 FRANKLIN

Lady May Shop
Easter Accessories
Hosiery—Lingerie
Handkerchiefs—Gloves
489 Main Street Mel. 2130-M

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Easter Candy Specialties
Hopkins ICE CREAM
DELIVERY

ALECK'S
SUITS and TOPCOATS
for Easter
We treat you ☐ all year ○
406 Main Street Tel. 3532-R

EVELYN NADEAU

Easter Millinery
that will please everybody
Mel. 3466-M, 491 Main St.

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Family Grocers
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

NEEDHAM

Specializing in
Children's Shoes
for Easter
JACOBS' SHOE STORE
42 Chestnut St Needham 0819-W

FLOWERS *FOR EASTER*
Member of Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons Inc.
Highland Ave., cor Rosemary St.
Tel. Needham 0652 Needham, Mass.

Plenty of
EASTER CARDS *for Everybody*
The Marcro Shop
A Marion Croscup Service
902 Great Plain Ave. Needham, Mass.
TEL. 1734

Betty Gray Shop
Specializing in everything for children from birth to early teens
Toys—Books—Silk Hosiery
Handkerchiefs—Gifts
Greeting Cards and Wrappings
927 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0325-M

HELENE'S
for Better Hats
GORDON GLOVES
HAND BAGS
Tel. Need. 1355-J Theatre Block

For the Easter Parade
Arrow Shirts — Mallory Hats — Interwoven Hose
Beau Brummel Neckwear — Lion Shirts — Freeman Shoes

Model Men's Store
1023 Great Plain Ave. Need. 1352

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1615—0810 Nee.

Every Purchase Counts
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MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM
(Continued)

For the Music Lover
Three Famous Scenes from Wagner
by
Kirsten Flagstad
Lauritz Melchior
on Victor Records
All Popular and Classical Records
STANDARD RADIO & ELECTRIC CO.
1017 Great Plain Ave. Needham 0480-M

We are ready for Easter
with Fancy Boxes of Chocolates and Bonbons, Chocolate Bunnies, Chicks, and other novelties.
Witherell's Glass House Goodies, Inc.
909 Great Plain Avenue Need. 0809

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
Also Footwear in all styles
for Men, Women and Children
928 Great Plain Ave.
Theatre Building
Quality STORERS Footwear

BEST DRESSED MEN wear ties that knot well and look neat! Look for the NICKERSON Label . . . and you'll be right in style, in color, in pattern.
65c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00
Nickerson Men's Shop

Tel-NEE. 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
• FOOD SPECIALISTS •
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

NEW BEDFORD

STAR STORE
EASTER STYLES
for Everybody

WING'S
March is the Month for
NEW GAS STOVES
Buying Is Easy
Ask about Wing's Weekly Budget Plan
SHOP NOW

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Ready to Use or Put Away
Parson's Laundry Co., Inc.
Telephone 5000

Perry THE FLORIST
72 Spring St., West of Y. W. C. A.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLANTS FOR EASTER
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere

The PRINT SHOP
For Your
EASTER CARDS
The Oldest Card Shop in the Newest Quarters
586 Pleasant Street The Cushing Bldg.

Loretta's
Fine Millinery
556 PLEASANT STREET

Old Gold and Silver
purchased by
CASE, Jeweler
202 Union St, Upstairs
New Bedford, Mass.
Official Watch Inspector
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

NEWBURYPORT

A New Complete Line of Coats, Suits and Dresses
at Moderate Prices
BELL HOSIERY SHOP
23 Pleasant Street

NEWTON

You Can Buy
New or Used
With Confidence From
FROST MOTORS, Inc.
OLDSMOBILE
CADILLAC LA SALLE
399 Washington St. Newton North 6525

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get Out in Front!

Get ahead—and stay ahead—with the help of an account at this Bank

NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New 4600 — Cen. New. 3736 New. No. 1634 Cen. New. 0277

KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
809 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

LOUISE TURNER
Iris Shop of Gift
Easter Candles
Easter Cards
Costume Jewelry
Fascinating New Table Accessories
73 UNION ST. OPP. R. R. STATION

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for "Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Underrarments

FUEL OIL
COAL · COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Ruane Flowers
Invites You to Our Annual Spring Flower Show, March 15 to EASTER
77 WALNUT ST NEW. NO. 0600

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

You will even find hand finished work in our inexpensive service.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

EASTMAN'S FLOWER SHOPS
346 Walnut St. Newtonville — Wellesley Hills Square
Choice Cut Flowers
FLOWERING PLANTS
FOR EASTER

BON ART SHOP
Easter Cards
Costume Jewelry
MINIATURE VASES and FIGURINES
LAMPS—SHADES
OCCASIONAL FURNITURE
285 Walnut Street New. No. 7221-W

JUST INSURANCE
in both stock and mutual companies
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN STREET, NEWTONVILLE
Tel. Newton North 7304

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTON—Auburndale

Member Florists Telegraph Delivery Assn.
Riggs FLOWER SHOP
Selected Lilies
Seasonable Plants
Distinctive Corsages for Easter
Wedding Flowers and Decorations
Beautiful Flower Designs
2098 Commonwealth Avenue
Tel. West Newton 1271
8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Week Days
8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sundays

NEWTON—Waban

BOSTON GARDENING CO.
Easter Lilies
Take them away at 20c per bud or bloom
25c per bud or bloom delivered
Other choice Spring Flowering Bulbs—Corsages—Cut Flowers
Visit Our Greenhouses This Week

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

—the alice shop— Complete Line of Easter Cards and Gifts
705 Washington St., Norwood 0636-W

FURLONG'S
EASTER CANDIES in BASKETS
CHOCOLATE BUNNIES AND EGGS
NORWOOD THEATER BUILDING

Easter Toiletries
COTY'S OLD SPICE YARDLEY'S AYER'S
Bunnies and Other Animal Novelties for Children
GARNER'S PHARMACY
639 Washington St., Norwood Tel. 0038

NORWOOD **BAKERS**
Complete Outfits for Children for Easter

GERTRUDE'S PASTRY SHOPPE
HOT CROSS BUNS
Having enlarged our store we are ready to welcome our Monitor friends.
641 Washington Street
Norwood 0948-M

"As Your Banker" **FUR STORAGE**
3% of Valuation
Special, Cloth Coats Cleaned, Glazed, Stored—$1.95
Cliff's Band Box
Phone Nor. 1668 168 Walpole St., Norwood

For Easter
Gage Hats $5.00-$12.50
Van Raalte Hosiery $1.00, $1.15, $1.25
Bia Strait Slips $2.00, $3.00
THE HAT SHOP
MARTHA H. JORDAN at
679 Washington Street

PITTSFIELD

Flowers for Easter
FLOWER SHOP INC.
88 North Street

Delicious Pies
E. F. Fish Bakery
289 North Street

Send Flowers
ENGELMANN'S
14 South Street

Sherwin Williams Paints
Washable
Imperial Wallpapers
JACK ROSE, INCORPORATED
78 WEST STREET

The Harper Method Shop
We have enlarged our shop
Come in and see our up-to-date, sunny, pleasant new quarters
Shampooing—Permanent Waving
MRS. ELSIE L. DUNTON
74 North Street Tel. 2-1478 Room 210

FOLLWELL'S
for
Flowers
805 North Street

BROWERS MARKET
The Accommodating Store
Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Rd.
Dial 7386—7357

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
2 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

HYATT GAS SERVICE
Pyrofax
Gas Ranges—Refrigeration
Hot Water Heating and Gas Radiators
Real Gas for Gasless Homes
130 SOUTH STREET

From Head to Foot
Make Us Your Easter Shopping Headquarters
England Brothers

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 2337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m., daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trademarked Fuels
"blue coal" Franklin Coal
New England Coke
Cities Service Oils
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. President 0047

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, INC.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

PILLOWS Washed and Sterilized
"Special" price—2 for 65c
WE RECOVER, TOO
OLD COLONY
Launderers—Cleansers
100 QUINCY AVE. PRES. 5000

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

B. LOUISE WHITE
HAT SHOPPE
See Our New Spring Models
Hats Made to Order
Hats That Are Different
18 BEALE ST., WOLLASTON

The Greeting Card Shop
17 BEALE STREET, WOLLASTON
Opposite Wollaston Theatre
Choice Selection of Easter Cards

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3090

TEL. GRANITE 7411
Up one flight
Minerva Hat Shop
"Smart Hats need not be expensive"
1479 Hancock St., Quincy, Mass.
Across from Quincy Trust Co.

TROUP BROS.
Plumbing, Heating
PETRO OIL BURNERS
53 Franklin Street, Gra 5540

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

HAGER'S
61 Albion St. Wakefield
Easter Candies and Novelties. Our Home Made Chocolates packed in Easter Boxes. Easter Bunnies.

G. H. Atkinson Company
Choice Family Groceries
190 Haven St. Rea. 1145

Our FLOWERS for EASTER were never better
Large assortment of Potted Plants to select from.
FLOWER SHOW, PALM SUNDAY
Reading Greenhouses, Inc.
357 Main St., Reading Route 28
Phone Reading 1600

SHARON

THE PETTEE COMPANY
New Shades in
NO-MEND HOSIERY
$1.15 a pair, 3 pair for $3.30
SHARON, MASS.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON (Continued)

The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC

SHARON—Foxboro

For EASTER
Dresses — Hosiery — Slips
Scarfs — Handbags — Gloves
MOORE'S DRY GOODS STORE
FOXBORO, MASS.

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GORIN'S FOR VALUE
Smart Easter Apparel at Popular Prices!
Shop at Either of Our Stores
9 BOW STREET 256 ELM STREET
UNION SQUARE DAVIS SQUARE

Gross Tailors and Cleansers
1016 BROADWAY SOM. 2622
362-8 MYSTIC AVE. SOM. 2633
13 COLLEGE AVE., DAVIS SQUARE
Expert Work on Cleansing Remodeling—Relining
FREE CALL AND DELIVERY

WORCESTER SALT
ALFRED A. VEASIE
MARKET
See Our Easter Specials
Delicious Hams and other choice meats
Vegetables and Fruits for Easter
266 Broadway Som 2610

KIDDIE SHOPPE
We are well stocked to meet your
EASTER NEEDS
In the Latest Spring Fashions
We Invite Your Inspection
14 College Ave., Davis Sq. Som. 2480

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Beautiful Easter Lilies
Cut Flowers—Potted Plants
328 BROADWAY SOM. 0416-7

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street Phone 2-1146

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book
Shirts Beautifully Laundered 2 for 25c
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

STEARNS
1576 Main Street
Corner Worthington Street
INTERIOR DECORATORS
Telephone 37816

Frank M. Page, Inc.
Flowers
133 State St. Telephone 7-0235
Note change of address

HATS MADE TO ORDER!
With or without your own material—correct head size.
Have your felts and straws remodeled and reblocked in the latest fashion.
La Mode Shop
1833 MAIN ST.

OLEAGA
Beauty Salon
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
HAIR CUTTING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
23 HARRISON AVENUE

STONEHAM

C. W. SPEAR
Dairy Products
37 Central St. Wakefield
Call Crystal 0610
LARGE FRESH EGGS
Tempt the Lenten appetite with delicious egg dishes.

This week a reproduction of Gepetto, the woodcarver. You'll want these beautiful 9 oz. Pinocchio glasses containing

Spear's Cream Cheese 25c
Spear's Creamed Cottage Cheese 12c

MASSACHUSETTS

TAUNTON

The Largest Assortment of Fine Easter Candies in Bristol County
Also luncheons and dinners
—all home cooking
in a pleasant restful dining room at
LEONARDS
Candy and Ice Cream, Bakery Restaurant

WAKEFIELD

"The small fry" are flocking around our windows for they know just what they want to wear in the EASTER PARADE and they see it at BOWSER'S. A gala array of togs that are outstanding in styles and values.

BOWSER & COMPANY
450 Main Street Wakefield

Easter Clothes With Refinement
Dresses—Coats—Millinery—Gloves—Slips—Handkerchiefs—Scarfs
Wilhelmina Smart Shop
431 MAIN STREET

BOOTHBY'S
Easter Accessories
Bags—Gloves—Hosiery
Neckwear—Flowers—Scarfs
Jewelry
434 MAIN STREET

WALPOLE

Easter Greetings To All
Complete Stocks of Ready-to-Wear
SCARFS HOSIERY
NECKWEAR GLOVES
FLOWERS BAGS
Millinery and Accessories
A. L. MORSE CO.

For Easter
Distinctive Cards 5c to 50c
Handkerchiefs, Spring Colorings, 25c and 50c
Springtime Accessories
Costume Jewelry—Hand Bags
B. F. BIRCHARD
Jeweler—Gift Shop

WALTHAM

EASTER SPECIAL
New Spring
Ladies' Suits and Coats
$6.60
Ask about our layaway plan
J. C. PENNEY CO., Inc.
245 Moody Street Waltham 1847

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Two Flocks Pick Their Respective—

Monitor Camera Club from John M Turner, Albany, N. Y.
Sheep pictured in a winter pasture in New York State

—Ways Over the Ice and Snow

Monitor Camera Club from Peter Savary, London
A climbing party in a comparatively easy hike over Aletsch Glacier, Switzerland

Daily Quotation

THE difference between success and failure is doing a thing nearly right and doing it exactly right.
—EDWARD C. SIMMONS

Geographical Oddities

Bottled News

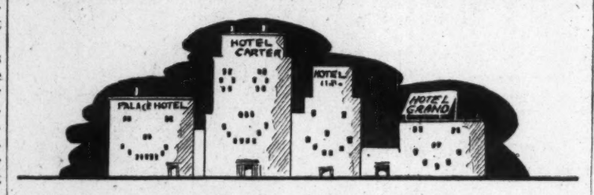
Contrary to the impression often created by its name, the International Bottle Club, of Los Angeles, is a group of geographically minded men and women of many nationalities, scattered around the shores of the Pacific Ocean, whose hobby is an exchange of correspondence carried in bottles by winds, waves, and ocean currents.

Started in 1926 by Col. Edward P. Bailey, a native of Australia, a former officer in the Canadian Army and now a resident of San Marino, Calif., the International Bottle Club now has a membership scattered from Chile to Alaska, from Siberia to Australia, and on various islands throughout the Pacific. The club idea developed after Colonel Bailey prepared messages in half a dozen languages, placed them in hundreds of bottles, and scattered them a few each day from the deck of a ship en route from Vancouver to Sydney. Months, and sometimes years later, these messages were heard from, from widely scattered points around the Pacific.

Now the Bottle Club members collect thousands of old bottles, place their messages in them, and send them to sea with crew members of ships or passengers who can be induced to drop them into the ocean, as far as possible from lands to which they eventually return.

In the course of a few more years the International Bottle Club may be capable of furnishing valuable information concerning world wind drifts and ocean currents. The travel records of some of the messages recovered sound like the tales of Marco Polo, Magellan, and Sir Francis Drake. A message launched by a Japanese member near Kamchatka was reported three years later from Chile. Chilean messages have been found in Alaskan waters. Alaskan messages have turned up in Australia.

Cabbages and Kings



. . . good news for the hotel business

☞ More than 20,000 national, international, state, and regional conventions are expected to be held in the United States and Canada during 1940. A survey indicates that 13,300,000 delegates will spend approximately $280,119,000 for food and hotel rooms at these gatherings. ☞ From the magazine Ponder: "The new submarine Sargo is to run her trials, and knowing our submarines are named for fish, one had to look up 'sargo.' It turns out to be a very large silvery fish found in the Mediterranean. We hope not!" ☞ That new type of foam rubber mattress has as many as 250,000 cells to the cubic inch. ☞ Count them! More than 80 trade names are applied to furs fashioned from rabbit pelts. ☞ Leap year statistics: Women outnumber men in the states of Alabama, Georgia, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia. The other states have more men than women.

In Lighter Vein

Name, Please?

"Who yuh shovin'?"

"Dunno; what's your name?"—Marshall Printers' Pastry.

Generosity

Marine: "Say, Pal, will you loan me a nickel? I want to call a friend."

Sailor: "Here's 15 cents, call all your friends."—U. S. S. Melville Job Order.

The Critic

"My daughter's music," sighed the mother, "has been a great expense."

"Indeed!" said the guest. "Some neighbor sued you, I suppose?"—Tit-Bits.

Not Guilty

Policeman (indicating unshoveled snow on sidewalk): "I suppose you know, ma'am, that you're responsible for all this snow being here."

Lady Householder: "What? The idea! Perfectly preposterous! I was fast asleep when it happened!"

War Humor

The Vicar recalled some amusing experiences during the last war. One of them concerned the annual meeting of a branch of the British Legion of which he used to be the padre.

Once, he said, on being challenged by a sentry, he answered, "Chaplain."

The sentry replied, "Pass, Charlie."—Kentish Mercury.

Out With It!

"My wife is outspoken."

"By whom?"

Penny Bank

Little Milton: "Why do they call it a mite box?"

Big Brother: "Because you might put something in it and you might not."—Michigan Christian Advocate.

Attraction

Miss Howler: "Did my voice fill the drawing room?"

Mr. Bluntly: "No, it filled the refreshment room and the conservatory."

Where Would You Find—

1. Baffin Bay?
2. The crown jewels of England?
3. The largest body of fresh water in New England entirely within the borders of a single state?
4. A sepoy?
5. The original painting of "The Spirit of '76"?
6. Tasmania?
7. Cornell University?
8. The country to which the Isla de Cocos belongs?
9. The Blue Ridge Mountains?
10. Kamchatka?

(Answers appear on this page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Neighbors

(San Francisco Chronicle)

San Jose, Calif.

A. J. Strawkamps and his family have many friends in Felton, and they were very sorry when his summer home caught fire a few days ago and burned to the ground.

But when they really became aroused was when Strawkamps began thinking out loud about building his home some place else.

Rather than see him and his family move away, neighbors said, they would build Strawkamps a new house themselves if he put up the lumber.

Strawkamps did put up the lumber, and within 36 hours, 32 neighbors, working in shifts while their wives fed them sandwiches, had erected a new summer home for Strawkamps on the site of the old one.

Manly Manners

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

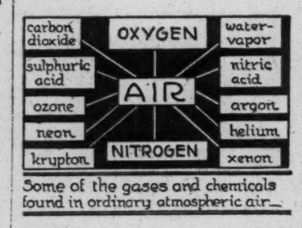
1. An Arctic bay west of Greenland: area 800 by 400 miles.
2. The Tower of London.
3. Moosehead Lake, Maine. It is 35 miles long and 2 to 10 miles wide.
4. A native East Indian soldier equipped and trained in European style and for the most part employed in the British Army.
5. Abbot Hall, Marblehead, Mass.
6. An island state of the Commonwealth of Australia; area 26,215 square miles.
7. Ithaca, N. Y.
8. Costa Rica.
9. They are in western Virginia and western North Carolina; noted for their scenic beauty.
10. The peninsula terminating northeastern Asia.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Crew of a Submarine Gets Air When the Boat Is Under Water?

It is said that Alexander the Great visualized a boat that could be made to submerge and travel beneath the surface. Aristotle writes of a submarine which he declares to have been used in the siege of Tyre, an ancient maritime city of Phoenicia, and of diving apparatus in which the diver drew his supply of air from above the surface through a hose or tube resembling the trunk of an elephant. It was not, however, until the latter part of the 19th century that the submarine became an accomplished fact of practical importance.

One of the principal problems in submarine work is that of providing air for the crew to breathe. Air suitable for this purpose should be made up chiefly of oxygen and nitrogen mixed (not chemically combined) in the proportion of about one part of oxygen to four of nitrogen. The nitrogen is of no use for breathing purpose except to dilute the oxygen.



Some of the gases and chemicals found in ordinary atmospheric air—

In breathing, our lungs make use of or absorb oxygen from the air but do not affect the nitrogen, which is given out again unchanged, but the oxygen is changed to carbon dioxide or carbonic acid gas. The presence of carbon dioxide in the air, even in very small percentages, tends to render air unfit to breathe.

The problem in a submarine is to get rid of the carbon dioxide and obtain more oxygen. One way to do this is to carry steel containers or cylinders filled with compressed air, sometimes at a pressure of as much as 2,500 pounds per square inch. In this way a great many cubic feet of air can be carried in a small space. This compressed air is released as needed and the impure air, like the exhaust gases, is driven from the ship.

In some submarines chemicals which have a great affinity for carbon dioxide are used to help keep the air fit to breathe. However, these chemicals, such as lime water and caustic soda, take away the carbonic acid gas as a whole, oxgen and all. So to prevent the removal of the carbon dioxide from resulting in a lack of oxygen, pure oxygen or oxygen mixed with air is carried, compressed in cylinders and released as needed.
—W. P. Keasbey.

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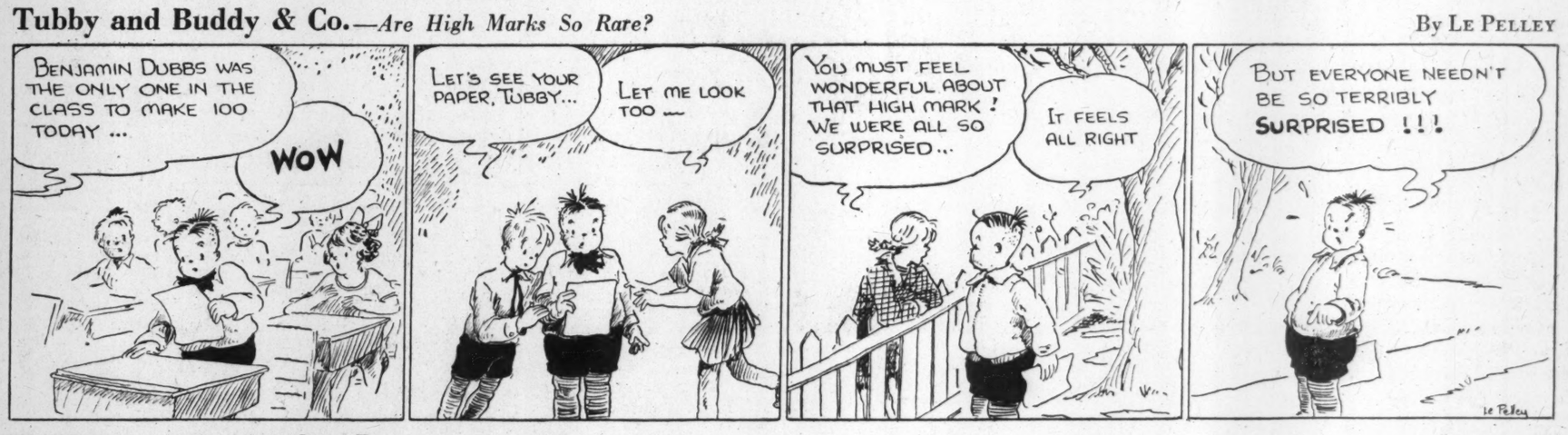
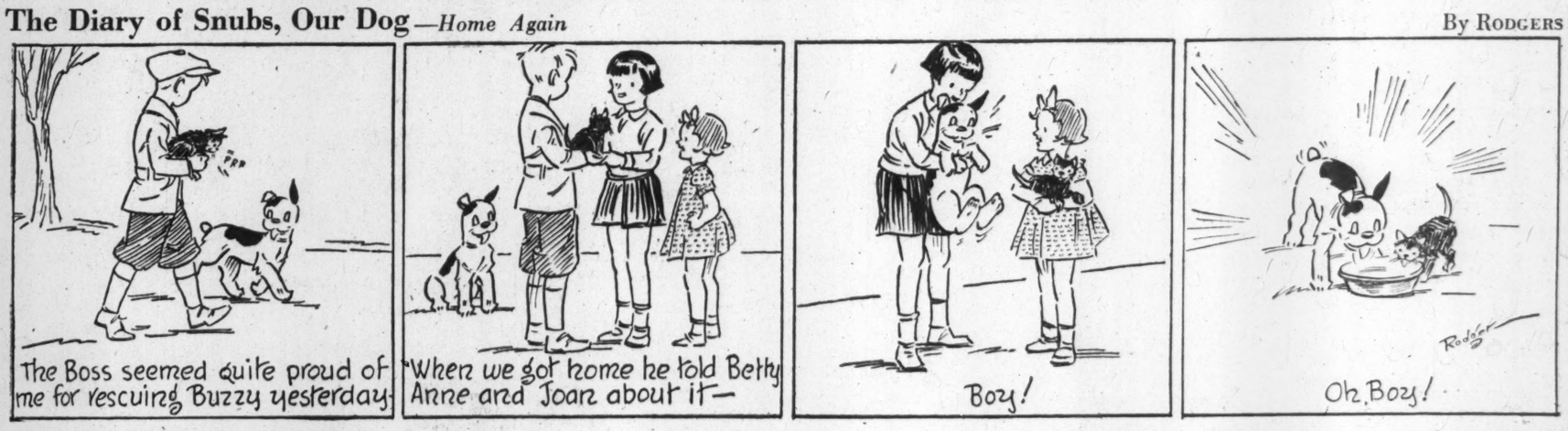
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Are High Marks So Rare?*

By LE PELLEY


BENJAMIN DUBBS WAS THE ONLY ONE IN THE CLASS TO MAKE 100 TODAY ...
WOW
LET'S SEE YOUR PAPER, TUBBY...
LET ME LOOK TOO —
YOU MUST FEEL WONDERFUL ABOUT THAT HIGH MARK! WE WERE ALL SO SURPRISED...
IT FEELS ALL RIGHT
BUT EVERYONE NEEDN'T BE SO TERRIBLY SURPRISED !!!
le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Home Again*

By RODGERS


The Boss seemed quite proud of me for rescuing Buzzy yesterday
"When we got home he told Betty Anne and Joan about it—
Boy!
Oh, Boy!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Birds of Fame*

By THE HAGERS

SOMEONE WAS WHISTLING MY NEW TUNE; I TURNED AND SAW CROW, SNIPE, AND LOON.
"WITH YOUR SONG, WADDLES, THANKS TO YOU, WE MADE OUR MUSICAL DÉBUT."
"NOW LOON AND I," EXCLAIMED THE CROW, "CONTRACTS HAVE SIGNED WITH RADIO."
"I'M SAID TO BE," PROCLAIMED THE SNIPE, "THE PERFECT TELEVISION TYPE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Privacy Wins

Compromise has given a wholesome answer to the problem raised by widespread protests, political or otherwise, against some of the more prying questions to be asked in an unusually long list for the decennical census which is to start next month.

Harry L. Hopkins, United States Secretary of Commerce, has announced that if people do not wish to tell the enumerator their income for last year, they may write it unsigned on a slip to be forwarded in a sealed envelope to the census bureau.

This question about money incomes under $5,000 is not, of course, the only one that has been challenged, but the attitude shown on it seems to presage sensible administration of the rest. Perhaps the queries as to bathtubs and mortgages in the housing census will not be unduly pressed, and if enumerators are polite and discreet there may be little objection on the part of housewives to letting American industry know how much of a market it may contemplate in this field.

Clearly the assurance that census enumerators are under severe penalties to keep the secrets they hear is not enough in the case of the income figures, and may not be on some other points. If the enumerator happened to be an incompetent or a nosey neighbor, seeing him in jail would not remedy the embarrassment a careless remark might cause.

Here it is not alone the immediate questions in the 1940 census with which critics are concerned, but with the general trend which would tend to make the Government, under whatever party, take an increasing part in the everyday lives of its humblest citizens. Small steps easily lead to longer ones, and Government readily becomes arbitrary and despotic unless the tendency of the human mind to order and dominate the affairs of others is judiciously resisted.

So long as the questions are wisely considered and restricted, it would be undesirable to relieve citizens of the legal responsibility of giving needed information to the census taker. Much statistical material is becoming significant which once was not thought of. But it can be gathered in ways that protect the privacy of the individual. Or if it cannot, there is serious question whether the information is as important as certain civil liberties which might ultimately become involved.

Eyes on the Committee

If Bostonians wonder why they pay higher taxes than property owners in any comparable American city, they might obtain a convincing, if discouraging, answer by listening to the current budget discussions of the City Council's Appropriations Committee.

Under Boston's present governmental structure, this committee is supposed to be the public's brake on municipal spending. Within the margins of adequate public services, its duty is to initiate and compel economy.

In a city faced with such a fiscal dilemma as Boston, it might reasonably be supposed the committee would need no urging to take drastic action. Yet the committee is coming under some censure for failing to do this. The Boston League of Women Voters, among others, has pointed this out. Time is consumed restricting trifling repairs to the Public Library's leaky roof, while possible $1,000,000 payroll savings are ignored.

At the present time, a sum in excess of $125,000 a year is being spent through such public and private agencies as the Boston Finance Commission, the Taxpayers' Alliance, the Municipal Research Bureau, the Chamber of Commerce's Committee on Municipal Finance, and various special legislative commissions, to find ways in which to improve Boston as a place in which to live and work and pay taxes.

The Appropriations Committee must realize that it has to act forthrightly before many of the recommendations of these groups can be put into effect for the public benefit. It should be encouraging to the members of this committee to know that this year they are acting with more support of the public, and under a far more exacting eye, than in other recent years.

What Did Ivan Get Out of It?

There's another side to the Russo-Finnish peace. It is to be seen as hundreds of thousands of Russian peasant families welcome their loved ones home. The brave Finns, too, even in defeat, will be grateful for the opportunity to return to farms, factories, and forests and to plan for the day when they may reclaim a fuller measure of freedom—and the world is full of hope for them.

But the heart of the world also turns with sympathy to the hordes of helpless Russians, deceived by propaganda, driven like cattle, ignorant of anything except that which their masters have told them. Though thousands of Ivan's brethren perished miserably in the frozen Finnish wastes, this will not be altogether in vain if their sacrifice helps to advance the day of Ivan's awakening.

Forts Across the Axis

Those familiar with the evolution of the Rome-Berlin Axis will not think it strange that Italy feels one of the best ways to strengthen it for Italian purposes is to cut it in half at the Brenner Pass. The reportedly "frenzied" cheers with which the Italian Chamber of Deputies greeted the announcement that a sort of Maginot Line now defends the Italian border where Germany touches it were really not surprising.

The Axis, as Italians have seen it, could prove a useful prod in the ribs of Britain and France—to remind them of Italian aspirations. Berlin saw it from a different angle. For the Third Reich it was an instrument with which to establish German hegemony on the Continent.

The Reich's plans encompassed the Balkans, where Italy has important interests. Germany's political designs appeared to include even Italy itself. If, in Rome, you joked as the Romans did, you made sly references to Italy's having become a German colony, or you said that things used to be better in pre-axis days when Il Duce still ran Italy.

But back of the fun you sensed certain grim aspects of the Rome-Berlin relationship: the credible reports of the presence of Gestapo agents throughout Italy, even in Government offices; the increasing prestige of Germany contrasted with a decreasing prestige for Italy; the rise of Germany to first place as a foreign financier and director of Yugoslav enterprise; increasing German pressures on Hungary, one-time Italian protégé.

Where a nation has to live among more powerful neighbors, it is well for that nation if no one of those neighbors becomes all-powerful. One needs a counterbalance in such a world—such a counterbalance as British power provides against German power, for example, where Italy's fortunes are concerned. The Axis has obviously done much too much for Germany, too little for Italy. But with Britain and Germany at war, Italian reaffirmations of the Axis have seemed useful to Rome as warning to Britain.

Doubtless the Italians have had subtler ways of communicating doubts to Germany; but there was nothing subtle about the cheers in the Italian Chamber, especially as they might have almost overtaken Herr von Ribbentrop himself, who was hardly finished with what appears to have been an unsatisfactory visit to Rome. There is nothing subtle about forts across the Axis. Though they should not be taken as signs of its complete breakdown, they do stand as monuments of an age-old caution in Italy toward its big and expansive neighbor north.

A 'Realist' of Another Day

In these days of unrestrained veritism, as exemplified in "Grapes of Wrath" and "Tobacco Road," it would appear to be absurd exaggeration to call Hamlin Garland—the subject of extended comment in an adjacent column—a realist. Yet so he was denominated when he began to give the world his vigorous pen pictures of pioneering in Wisconsin and the Dakotas, just before the turn of the century. And he underwent severe criticism for his daring—for this was the day of the romanticists, and the Majors and the Catherwoods and the Robert W. Chamberses and the George Barr McCutcheons dominated the literary scene. Garland put his barefooted heroines in one-piece calico dresses and permitted his sockless, calloused heroes to sweat (horrid word!). Does anyone believe that he told his tales less convincingly because he refrained from the use of language which no respectable publisher of a generation ago would have dared to print?

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Ships to Aggressor Nations

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note your editorial in regard to Dorothy Canfield Fisher's laudable efforts to instruct American children in giving aid to homeless children that they may realize more keenly their own blessing in living in a free country. But—there seems to be a certain irony in connection with it all.

We know, as reported in your "Mirror of World Opinion," that ships cross the Pacific side by side, one loaded with hospital supplies and relief money for Chinese wounded and homeless and another ship loaded with raw materials of war for the purpose of wounding and rendering homeless more Chinese. Why is this tolerated?

An individual cannot hope to live in contentment, peace and security on ill-gotten gains and what is true of the individual must be true of a country or nation. True, the mines and oil fields were developed by individuals but they did not create the ore, gas and oil. The quantities are not unlimited by any means. Don't we owe some of these resources to future generations to use for better purposes than much is going for at present? I wonder, will our children feel they were doubled-crossed when they become old enough to figure things out for themselves?

Cincinnati, Ohio (MRS.) S. R. MCKAIG

"Another Black Mark"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you, in the name of all animal lovers, and in the name of the thousands of captives "that have no voice," for your editorial titled "Another Black Mark." We can hardly hope that the shock of the tragedy you refer to will be sufficient to awaken the public to a discontinuance of the practice of confining animals for so-called entertainment purposes. But we are grateful that a medium as strong as the Monitor for the right has lent these captives a voice. Surely there are many who have ears to hear.

What about those other captives, whose tortures are sometimes much, much longer drawn out, in the various laboratories and "study" rooms throughout the land?

Richmond, Calif. L. R. MESTON

Picture of a Picket?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When I walk to my office, I pass a business place which for some time has been picketed as "Unfair to Organized Labor." Pickets have placed their beats in pairs, while boarded windows testify to past violence. This morning I saw one of the pickets, with the sign on his back, get a shovel from the "unfair" place and clean the snow from the sidewalk in front of it. He may have been shoveling a path for himself, but he was blessing others, even the "unfair." Antagonism must be wearing pretty thin in that spot. The sense of brotherhood never really dies, does it? O. D. R.

Rochester, N. Y.

Decentralization?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is only one solution for the unemployment crisis which will preserve individual enterprise and liberty. That solution is decentralization of industry and commerce. We can safely keep our machinery and technical development, but we must adjust ourselves to the principle, backed by legislation, of one man to only one economic activity. Restrict any man to one factory (irrespective of size), to one store or any other agency to make a living and we have solved the problem of plenty, of restored democracy, liberty and equal opportunity. A. K.

Egg Harbor City, N. J.

But Was It Worth the Cost?

Argumentifying Folk

On a Scottish Island

"Folk tramping up and doon, up and doon. The thing'll need a cleaning as soon as I get it home."

The furnishings in a big old Scottish island house were being auctioned and Miss Georgie Todd, of the bakery, had bought the stair runner. A dusty pair of shoes now approached and she pointed indignantly. "Timothy Galt, ye didna wipe your boots."

"Susie Munn has the mat," he said, in defense.

"Pit that doon!" Georgie cried.

But Susie wouldn't. "And get it filled wi' stour just to be easy on your carpet? I'm bidding for it."

Wilson Watt, the fisherman, came towards the open door. For some time his melodious call had been coming from the waterfront. Now, having closed his barrow, he said, with his genial smile, "I may as weel be here as the rest o' the warld."

"Dight your boots," shrilled Georgie.

Susie reluctantly replaced the mat so that he might obey the command to wipe the feet that threatened the carpet. Then she called after him, "There's a braw seaman's coat upstairs."

Miss Todd glared at her. "Fine I ken why ye telled him that—to gar him tramp ower my runner."

Annie chuckled to me: "Each one has scored a point. Let's hope they're satisfied." But they weren't—not just yet.

* * *

Georgie's brother Andra, who was auctioneer, now started selling in the hall. A curious old print came under consideration. Mrs. MacKim observed that the frame was chipped and Andra retorted, "But look at the size o't. Grand for hiding the bad bits i' your wallpaper." Timothy Galt, the island paperer, took umbrage at that. "I did Effie MacKim's room scare a year since. It's a real bonny paper. It needs no hiding."

Susie Munn offered three pence. Her wallpaper, due to a "reeky lum," did need hiding, in spots, and Georgie said, referring to that, "There's them that could use sic a thing." Whereupon, Jimmy Barr, the joiner, shouted, "And there's them that couldna."

Jimmy's words reminded Georgie unpleasantly of something. Recently, some alterations had been made on her house and she had insisted that they be made according to her plan, despite Jimmy's advice. As a result, the one good wall space she had had was now non-existent. Unwilling, however, to admit this before them all, she defiantly called a bid. "Four pence." Andra stared at her. "Woman, are ye daft? Whaur'll ye hang it?"

"Mind your ain business, Andra Todd," snapped his sister. Susie now added a half-penny and Georgie a farthing. After several such bids Andra stamped impatiently. "Argumentifying folk—that's what ye are, baith of ye." Timothy Galt put in earnestly, "Susie, ye needna be buying picters to cover yon places on your wall. I can patch them brawly and—"

Neither of the women paid any attention. They continued to offer one small coin after another until, abruptly, the auctioneer took matters into his own hands. He roared, "Will anybody gie sixpence at one bang?"

Annie, to my surprise, pretended that I had spoken to her and she nodded, as if in reply. Mr. Todd seized on it at once. "Maybe ye didna mean it, but," crossly, "I warned everyone afore this sale began that they'd hae to be canny wi' their nods. Here's your picter." And he jerked it down, to the relief of all, even, obviously, the two contestants.

* * *

We carried it out to the garden and sat for a few minutes gazing over the water at the lovely peaks of Kimra Vey. Then Annie explained why she had bought something she didn't want. Three years ago, at sixteen, she had come home from school in Edinburgh to take care of her small brothers, and the women of the island had all been kind and helpful. "I just had to restore harmony today," she went on. "And I tried to make it seem unintentional." I answered, "No wonder they all love you, Annie."

Her uncle, Captain MacRae, came through the gate, greeted us and then gave a startled look at the print. "Lass," he said, with a hint of excitement, "I've been hankering after that one. I'll give ye five shillings for it."

Annie, suddenly alert, murmured something vague. The captain increased the price and then eyed her warily. "Ye didna pay half that. Ye canna thole antiques." She dimpled roguishly. "No, but you can. This must be worth something." Jokingly, he shook his fist. "Oh, all right, ye bargaining hizzy—fifteen shillings. Not a penny more." With a triumphant grin she agreed and the deal was closed. Then it was his turn to grin. "Good thing for me she didna guess the value of this." There was such collector's joy in his voice that we realized—and were glad—that the kindly captain had made a "find."

MABEL GREY GEHRING

Down the Middle of the Road

Finland and U. S.

By Erwin D. Canham

Not the least of the effects of Finland's noble surrender is the probable result on American public opinion toward the Allies. After all, the attitude of United States citizens—and, as a result, of their Government and their industrialists—upon the future course of the war is among the decisive factors bearing on the situation. And the disillusioned remark we have heard most frequently in the last forty-eight hours from citizens in this corner of the Republic has been:

"Doesn't it just show that this country is well out of it!"

This conclusion may be partly superficial and emotional, but it is none the less graphic and powerful. The brave struggle of Finland had enlisted almost unanimous American moral support, and a degree of physical assistance which under the circumstances was substantial, if it was by no means adequate, generous, or even far-sighted. In the last few days, when it looked as if the Allies might find themselves able to render effective aid to Finland, a thrill seemed to go across the New World. It appeared at last as if that heroic effort might not be in vain, and perhaps a channel leading directly against the forces of aggression could be opened.

Now an almost audible sigh has swept across the nation; a sigh of deep disappointment. Most ordinary Americans, it appears, are saying: "Aren't the Allies always just a little bit too late!" Of course, this is substantially what ordinary citizens in Britain and France are also saying—only they are qualified to criticize themselves a good deal more emphatically and pungently. For Americans are in no position to sit back and talk smugly. They have no credentials for reading lectures to Europeans, however many of them may seek to do so.

* * *

Americans realize, no doubt, that it was the unwillingness of the Scandinavians to see their countries turned into a major battleground of the war that produced this humiliating "peace." They are well aware of the cogency of this reasoning, and the difficulty in which it placed the Allies—who, anyway, might not have been able to place as many men in Scandinavia as Germany could. But they are prone to judge by results, and the result is admitted everywhere to be a temporary victory for aggression in Berlin as in Moscow.

That being the case, the Allied cause has suffered as severe a blow in the United States as anywhere else. The fact is significant. It was not by chance that a furious protest has now arisen in Washington against release of latest-type American airplanes to the British and French. It is likely that for a time, until the Allies are able to redress the balance of this grave defeat, many Americans will continue to be appalled by the circumstances and baffled by the events. The complexities of the diplomatic situation under which Finland was left to its fate doubtless seem to people in the United States to illustrate a situation full of intrigue and peril.

* * *

Finland's fight, so long as it lasted, increased America's "personal unneutrality" and cut down the forces of isolationism here. As such, it inevitably helped the allied cause. The gallant surrender increases the strength of isolationism here once more. Thus it may have a profound effect on the American attitude toward the next peace offensive. Sumner Welles's final information from Europe, completed as he passes through Rome again, may be very different from what it would have been a week ago. And the American Government as well as public opinion may be far more ready to contemplate a negotiated peace than they would have been before the surrender.

Finland's war was a war of brave democracy against overpowering force. It is possible for many Americans, including Herbert Hoover who has been leading the campaign for humanitarian aid, to describe the Allied-German war in effect as a struggle of empires. Mr. Hoover was scarcely neutral toward the Finnish fight; he finds it quite possible to take an aloof view toward the other war. In this situation, many Americans will see the gravest of dangers. The cause of democracy, it is plain, is more imperiled now than it was before, and for this reason they will wish the United States to grasp its fullest responsibilities. But until the day comes when nobody can accuse European democracies of forsaking one another, as Finland's leaders at first cried out in their anguish, it will be more than difficult to persuade American public opinion to take a major hand in Europe.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Way of Freedom

When we get into a war, our constitutional "Bill of Rights" is handled roughly. Remember the World War, and how official or self-appointed censors started cracking down on free speech, free press, free assembly and a lot of other cherished rights? The rights were still there, unrepealed, in our basic law, but they vanished largely from current practice.

While fighting to preserve basic liberties we need to be very careful, and struggle very hard, not to lose the most precious of them.

Freedom is not just something written in a constitution or printed in a book. It is a way of life that has to be practiced in order to survive. And people who interfere with other people's mental and spiritual freedom are in peril of losing their own.—*Two Rivers (Wis.) Reporter.*

The Wide Horizon

Hamlin Garland's Trail

By Mary Zirkle

It is interesting to speculate on the difference it might have made in American letters if young Richard Garland had decided to remain in Boston back in the 1850's instead of following the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes into the wilderness of the Wisconsin *coulées*. Then Hamlin Garland, his son, might have grown up undivided in his cultural allegiance, and America have lost an historian of those fleeting days in the last third of the century when the middle border was moving constantly westward; when—as he wrote in the slightly oratorical vein he could never entirely shed—"beneath the sunset lay the enchanted land of opportunity."

It is better so, for New England has been rich in historians who have extolled her culture, while all too few of those who lived in that vast region where the fresh sod was being rolled back in long black furrows, and where culture was an individual thing with each family, only hesitatingly pooled and wrought into general customs, have written of it with distinction. The heroics of Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakota country, being less spectacular than those of the Far West, were long neglected and might have sunk into forgetfulness if Hamlin Garland, striving as a young man to establish himself in the East, had not found that he could never leave his boyhood experiences behind; that for better or for worse the country he had thought to escape followed him and demanded to speak through him to the world.

* * *

The story that he had to tell was great enough to test the powers of any writer. His histories of actual people who pushed from one frontier cabin to another, never backtrailing but always faced toward widening horizons, strikes a more responsive chord than any neatly plotted action could in those of us who are at least grandchildren of the middle border; who remember the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* and have found in our mothers' trunks dog-eared copies of McGuffey's readers and Ray's arithmetic.

A great deal of the value of Hamlin Garland's work lies in his ability to be both accurate and fair. He could speak quite without idealization of the mud in the milking yard, of too-early rising in icy rooms, and the never-ending toil of pioneering, and at the same time remember the golden mists of summer, the wild fowl that delighted him with their beauty, the beckoning of tall grasses on untouched miles of sod, and write: "All the charm and mystery of that prairie world comes back to me."

There were men of small merit on the frontier, but there were also many of Homeric stature and great understanding, and there were the unfailing patience and goodness and generosity of his mother and her friends.

* * *

It is upon his middle border books that his fame rests, because in writing of that life he was telling of something that was his own bone and sinew, although he fled from certain of its aspects again and again, only to be drawn back by some haunting promise and find to his disappointment that "Western landmarks are impermanent as fallen leaves. Nothing endures but the sky and the silent wares of the plains." New York and New England were not the prairie, and the prairie was not the East. He could not quite forgive or be reconciled to either. This is a feeling common to many of us who have back-trailed from the border.

There was his cry for social reform, his deep sense of pity and indignation that so much of the pioneer's toil went for nothing, but over all this was his ultimate recognition that much of the difficulty rose from the very urge to move on, to leave what was good for a possible betterment—in the West. The movement was half economic, half mystic, as Garland saw when his father, grown old in pioneering, looked upon the Colorado ranges and cried, "I wish I could have been here before the railroad!"

And that was not all loss, for did not the old folk who had seen it all: the loneliness, the monotony, the drudgery and the disappointments—did they not recall wistfully the "bright and beautiful days when they were young and all the West a land of hope"? When they sang, as the soldiers came marching home in '65:

Then o'er the hills in legions, boys,
Fair freedom's star
Points to the sunset regions, boys,
Ha, ha, ha-ha!

Reading Between the Lines

(Commemorating the historic housing of the Magna Carta with the Constitution of the United States of America in the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.)

We've always read into these ancient pages
More than ever was written down there—
Words between lines of which the deliberate ages
Have made our peoples soberly aware.
Now that they share the shelter of one roof,
We Anglo-Saxon cousins, wiser and older
And less inclined, perhaps, to stand aloof,
Should read them again over each other's shoulder.
We might draw from them in this hour of need,
And from their first significant coming together
Some soldered hope, some unity of creed
To serve as safeguards from this world's worst weather.
Above all else we might draw this conclusion—
That words that foster freedom long survive
The quarrels and the smoke screens of illusion,
And with men's need for courage come alive;
That since all words are symbols of man's thought
These documents attest a stouter bond
Between us than was ever wrought
By less than love to which true hearts respond—
A love of justice and of decency
That must break through our native Yankee caution
And rise to meet your own across the sea,
Sharing an equal will, a common portion.
And in the meanwhile, Britons, be assured
We guard your Magna Carta as you guard
The better faith which its demands secured,
And, when the waters calm, will sail it to your yard.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS